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Cambrian Archæological Association.



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## P R E F A C E.

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It will be perceived, by Members of the Association, that this Twelfth Volume of their Journal possesses an important feature in the valuable papers contributed by correspondents in Brittany, the Isle of Man, and Cornwall. Communications of such a nature have been established between the Antiquaries of those districts and our own Association, that a constant interchange of researches and friendly co-operation may now be permanently counted upon. A similar extension of inquiry into the cognate branches of Irish, Scottish, Scandinavian, and Basque Antiquities is in process, and the aid of Antiquaries in those countries is already secured.

From this ramification of Archæological Studies important results may be expected. Comparative Archæology,—the natural consequence of positive, or *pure* Archæology,—is what has long been wanted to aid the student of Cambrian antiquities. It should be remembered that Archæology is a science,—a science in the same sense as History, whether ethnological, political, or social.

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It should, therefore, be the endeavour of all Members of our Association to emancipate their minds from the load of mythic and hypothetical error, which has too long retarded the progress of Cambrian Archæology. They should treat their science with the same spirit of analytical and synthetical truth as is necessary for the study of any branch of Natural Philosophy.

Our Association has now lasted long enough, and its labours have been sufficiently important, to entitle it to rank with the higher European Archæological Societies; and, as long as it can ward off the baneful influences of local prejudices, narrow party views, and morbid national vanity, it may hold its place.

The members of the Editorial Sub-Committee are desirous of thanking their numerous correspondents for the kind assistance experienced during the compilation of this Volume; and they earnestly solicit the continued and active co-operation of all members of the Association.



# Archæologia Cambrensis.

THIRD SERIES, No. IX.—JANUARY, 1857.

## KIDWELLY CHARTERS.

(Continued from page 281, Vol. II.)

(E.)

A.D. 1619.

*Charter of the Borough of Kidwelly, granted in the reign of James I.*

James by the Grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland King Defender of the faith &c. To our beloved and right trusty Sir Humphrey May Kn<sup>t</sup> Chancellor of our Duchy of Lancaster Greeting We command you that under the seal of our said Duchy of Lancaster you cause our letters to be made patent in form following— The King to all to whom &c. Greeting Whereas our Borough of Kidwellie in our County of Carmarthen is a very ancient and populous Borough & the Mayor Bailiffs & commonalty of the s<sup>d</sup> Borough by divers sev<sup>l</sup> names have had used and enjoyed divers liberties franchises immunities customes preheminences and hereditis as well by divers charters and letters patent of divers our Predecessors & Ancestors late Kings of England Dukes of Lancaster & others as by reason of divers prescriptions usages & customs in the same Boro of old time used had and accustomed And Whereas our beloved subjects the now Mayor. Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Borough af<sup>d</sup> have humbly entreated us that as far as in us lies we would for the better rule & improvement of the said Boro' graciously extend our royal Grace and munificence to them the s<sup>d</sup> Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Borough af<sup>d</sup> in this behalf And that we would vouchsafe to reduce constitute or create anew the s<sup>d</sup> Mayor Bailiffs and Commonalty of the s<sup>d</sup> Borough by which name or names they have soever they have been heretofore incorporated into one body corporate & politic by the name of the Mayor Alderman & Bailiffs & Burgesses of the

Boro of Kidwelly in the County of Carmarthen with the addition of certain Liberties privileges immunities & franchises as shall to us seem most expedient We therefore willing that for ever hereafter one certain & undoubted method be had in the same Boro the liberties & precincts of the same of in & upon the keeping of our peace & the rule & Government of the same Boro & our people there dwelling and others thereto resorting And that the same Boro be hereafter perpetual & remain a Boro' of peace & quietness to the fear & terror of evil doers & to the encouragement of the good and that our peace & other acts of Justice & good government may be the better there kept & done And hoping that if the Mayor Bailiffs & Commonalty of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> do of our Grant enjoy greater & more ample liberties dignities & privileges they will then think themselves more especially & cogently bound to do to us our heirs & successors what services they are able of our special Grace certain knowledge & mere mōcon

Grant &c. Have willed ordained constituted & granted & Do by these presents for us our heirs and successors will ordain constitute grant and declare That our afs<sup>d</sup> Boro of Kidwelly in our co<sup>y</sup> of

Free Boro Carm<sup>a</sup> be and remain at all times for ever hereafter a free Boro of itself And that the Mayor Bailiffs & commonalty of the Boro of Kid<sup>y</sup> as afs<sup>d</sup> their successors & also the Burgesses & inhabitants of the same Boro by whatsoever name or names they were theretofore incorporated & whether they have been incorporated or not from henceforth for ever be & by virtue of these presents shall

Mayor &c. to be a body corporate and politic be one body corporate & politic in Deed fact & name by the name of the Mayor Alderman Bailiffs and

Burgesses of the Boro of Kidwelly in the Co<sup>y</sup> of Carmarthen & these & their successors by the name of Mayor Alderman Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro of Kid<sup>y</sup> in the County of Carmarthen We do by these presents for us our heirs & successors really & fully erect make ordain constitute confirm declare & create one Body corporate & politic in deed fact & name & that by the s<sup>d</sup> name

In perpetual succession they have perpetual succession And that they & their successors be & at all times hereafter shall be by the name of Mayor Aldermen Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro of Kidwelly in the County of Carmarthen persons fit & capable in Law to have

Enabled to have, purchase, &c., lands, &c. purchase receive and possess lands tenements meadows feedings pastures liberties privileges fran chises Jurisdictions and Hereditis to them & their successors in fee & perpetuity or for the term of life or lives or of years or any otherwise howsoever & also

Goods and chattels goods & chattels & all other things whats<sup>r</sup> of what kind nature sort or quality soever. And to give grant

And to give grant and demise the same demise & assign the same lands tenements hereditis goods chattels & to do & execute all other acts and things by the name afs<sup>d</sup> And that by the name of Mayor Alderman Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro of Kidwelly in the County of Carmarthen they

To plead and be impleaded may plead be impleaded answer & be answered defend & be defended in whats<sup>r</sup> courts & places & before

whats<sup>r</sup> Judges & Justices & other persons & officers of us our heirs & successors in all & sing<sup>r</sup> Actions Pleas Suits Causes Matters & demands whats<sup>r</sup> or what kind nature or sort soever they may or shall be in the same manner & form as any other our liege subjects within this our Kingdom of England being persons fit & capable in Law or any body Corporate within this our kingdom of England may & can have purchase receive possess give grant & plead & be impleaded answer & be answered defend & be defended And that the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Aldermen Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their successors

Common seal may have for ever a common seal to be kept for the doing of all Business whatsoever of them & their successors And that it shall & may be lawful for them the said Mayor Alderman Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their successors for

Power to alter the same the time being to break change & make anew the s<sup>d</sup> seal from time to time as shall to them seem most expedient And further we will & do by these presents for us our heirs & successors grant to the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor alderman Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their successors that there shall & may be from

One of the Burgesses to be chosen and called Mayor henceforth for ever in the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> one of the Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> to be elected in manner & form

in these presents hereafter specified who shall be & be named the Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> And that there may & shall be in like manner within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> two of the Burgesses of the s<sup>d</sup> Boro to be elected in manner in these presents hereafter ment<sup>d</sup> who shall be & be named & called the Bailiffs of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> And that there may

Twelve of the better and more responsible to be chosen and called Alderman & shall be within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> twelve of the better & more responsible burgesses & inhabitants of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> to be elected & appointed in manner in these pre-

sents hereafter ment<sup>d</sup> who shall be named & called Alderman of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> And that in like manner there may & shall be within the s<sup>d</sup> Boro other twelve of the more responsible &

Twelve principal Burgesses chosen discreet burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> to be elected in

manner in these presents also hereafter ment<sup>d</sup> who may & shall be called the principal Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> which s<sup>d</sup> princ<sup>l</sup> Burgesses & Bailiffs to be so from time to time nominated & elected may & shall be from time to time aiding & assisting to the Mayor & Alderman of the s<sup>d</sup> Boro for the time being in all causes Businesses & things in any wise touching or concerning the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> And further we will & do by these presents for us our heirs & successors grant to the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor alderman Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their successors that the Mayor Alderman Bailiffs & principal Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being or the Major part of them (of whom

Mayor &c. to make Laws we will that the Mayor for the time being shall be one) shall & may have full power & ability of founding constituting ordaining making & establishing from time to time such Laws statutes rights ordinances & constitutions as to them or the Major part of them (of whom we will that the Mayor for the time being shall be one) shall accord<sup>s</sup> to their sound discretion seem good

wholesome profitable honest & necessary for the good rule & Government of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & of all the Officers Ministers Artificers Burgesses inhabitants & residents of the s<sup>d</sup> Boro & for the decl<sup>s</sup> in what manner & order they the s<sup>d</sup> Mayor Alder<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & princ<sup>l</sup> Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & all & sing<sup>r</sup> other the officers ministers artificiers Burgesses & Inhabitants of the s<sup>d</sup> Boro for the time being shall use carry & demean themselves in their officies duties ministries & Businesses within the afs<sup>d</sup> Boro the liberties & precincts thereof And also

Power of letting and demising Lands, Tenements, &c.

for the better preservation Government Disposition letting & demising of the Lands tent<sup>s</sup> possōns & hereditaments & of the Goods & chattels of the af<sup>d</sup>

Mayor Aldermen Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro af<sup>d</sup> & other matters & things whats<sup>r</sup> touching or in anywise concern<sup>s</sup> the Boro af<sup>d</sup> or the estate right & int<sup>t</sup> thereof And that the Mayor Alderman Bailiffs & princ<sup>l</sup> Burgesses of the Boro af<sup>d</sup> for the time being (of whom we will that the Mayor for the time being shall be one) so often as they shall found make & establish such laws rights ordinances & constitutions in form afs<sup>d</sup> may make ordain limit & provide

And to limit and provide pains and punishments

such pains punishments & penalties by imprisonment of the Body or by fines amerciaments or by either of

them towards & upon the offenders against such statutes laws rights ordinances and constitutions or any or either of them as to them the s<sup>d</sup> Mayor Aldermen Bailiffs & principal Burgesses of the Boro af<sup>d</sup> for the time being or the major part of them (of whom We will the Mayor shall be one) shall appear to be meet necessary fitting & requisite for the observation of the s<sup>d</sup> laws statutes ordinances & constitutions

And to levy and to receive the same

And shall & may levy take & have the same fines & amerciaments without the hindrance of us our heirs

or successors or of any the officers & ministers of us our heirs or successors whoms<sup>r</sup> All & sing<sup>r</sup> which laws statutes rights ordinances & customs so as afs<sup>d</sup> to be made We Will shall be observed under the punishments to be therein cont<sup>d</sup> So nevertheless as that the afs<sup>d</sup> Laws rights ordinances statutes constitutions pains punishments and imprisonments be reasonable & not repugnant nor contrary

Laws to be reasonable, and not repugnant to the laws of England

to the Laws statutes liberties rights & customs of our Kingdom of England And for the better ex<sup>cō</sup>n of our

will & Grant in this behalf we have assigned nominated constituted & made & do by these presents for us our heirs & successors assign

Thos. Babington, Esq., first Mayor

nominate constitute & make our beloved Thomas Babington Esq<sup>r</sup> one of the Burgesses of the Boro

afs<sup>d</sup> to be the first & now Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> to continue in the same office from the date of these presents until the Monday next after the feast of St Michael the Archangel next ensuing & from thence until one o<sup>r</sup> of the Ald<sup>n</sup> of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> shall be in due mmer elected preferred & sworn to the office of Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> acced<sup>s</sup> to the ordinances & provisions hereafter in these presents expressed & decl<sup>d</sup> if he the s<sup>d</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Babington shall so long live We have also assigned nominated constituted & made & by these

presents for us our heirs & successors assign nominate & make our beloved J<sup>no</sup> Howel Maurice Dyer Henry Fisher Master of Arts, Hugh Dyer, David Dyer J<sup>no</sup> Aylwarde W<sup>m</sup> Gardner Griffith Bowen, J<sup>no</sup> Fisher D<sup>d</sup> Williams Griffith Rowe David King Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> to be the first & now aldermen of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> to continue in the s<sup>d</sup> office of Aldermen of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> during their natural lives unless for misgovernment or for misbehaviour in that behalf or for any other reasble cause they or any of them shall in the mean time be amoved from that office We have also assigned nominated constituted & made & do by these presents for us our heirs & successors assign nominate constitute & make our beloved W<sup>m</sup> Gardner & Owen Bowen Gentn

First Bailiffs named

Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> to be the first & now Bailiffs of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> to continue in that office from the date of these presents until the Monday next after the feast of S<sup>t</sup> Michael the Archangel now next ensuing & from thence until two others to the office of Bailiffs of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> shall in due m<sup>nn</sup>er be elected preferred & sworn aced<sup>s</sup> to the Ordinances & provisions in these presents expressed & decl<sup>d</sup> if they the s<sup>d</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Gardner & Owen Bowen shall so long live We have also assigned nominated constituted & made & do by these presents for us our heirs & successors assign

First principal Burgesses named

nominate constitute & make our beloved Owen Bowen J<sup>no</sup> Dyer Daud Dyer J<sup>no</sup> Phillips Maurice Fisher David Mansell Walter Rice W<sup>m</sup> Collin Hen<sup>y</sup> John, Tho<sup>s</sup> Walter David Merton & Maurice Rice to be the first & now princ<sup>l</sup> Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> to continue in that office during their natural lives unless for misgovernm<sup>t</sup> or for misbehaviour in that h<sup>l</sup>af or for any o<sup>r</sup> reasble cause they or any of them shall in the mean time be amoved therefrom And further we will & do by these presents for us our heirs & successors grant to the before named Mayor aldermen Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their Successors that the Mayor Aldermen Bailiffs & princ<sup>l</sup> Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being or the Major part of them (of whom we will that the mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being shall be one) shall & may from time to time & at all times hereafter have the power faculty & auth<sup>y</sup> yrly for ever in & upon the Monday next after the feast of S<sup>t</sup> Michael the Arch<sup>se</sup>l of naming & electing & that they shall & may name & elect one of the Aldermen of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> to be Mayor of the same Boro for & during one whole year then next foll<sup>s</sup> And that he after he shall as afs<sup>d</sup> be nominated the Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> before he shall be admitted to execute that office shall take his corporal oath in the Guild hall of Kidwelly before the last mayor his predecessor well & faithfully to excute that office And that after he shall have so taken such oath he shall & may execute the office of Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> until Mond<sup>y</sup>

On Monday St Michael's Day for ever to elect an Alderman to be Mayor

To be sworn

next after the feast of S<sup>t</sup> Michael the Archg<sup>l</sup> then next foll<sup>s</sup> & from thence until one o<sup>r</sup> of the Ald<sup>n</sup> of the s<sup>d</sup> Boro shall be in due m<sup>nn</sup>er elected preferred & sworn into that office aced<sup>s</sup> to the ordinances & provisions in these presents exp<sup>d</sup> & decl<sup>d</sup> And moreover we will & do

by these presents for us our heirs & succrs grant to the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Aldermen Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their succrs that the Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & princ<sup>l</sup> Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being or the Major part of them (of whom we will that the Mayor shall always be one) shall & may at all times hereafter have power faculty & authority yearly for ever in & upon the Mond<sup>y</sup>

Mayor on Monday P.P.  
St. Michael to elect and  
nominate two of the  
principal Burgesses to be  
Bailiffs for one year

next after the feast of St Mich<sup>l</sup> the Archg<sup>l</sup> of elect<sup>s</sup> & nominat<sup>s</sup> & that they shall & may elect & nominate two of the princ<sup>l</sup> Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> to be the Bailiffs of the s<sup>d</sup> Boro for & during one whole year then next foll<sup>s</sup> And that they after they shall be so as afs<sup>d</sup> elected & nominated the Bailiffs of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> bef<sup>e</sup> they shall be admitted to execute that office shall each of them take his Corp<sup>l</sup>

To be sworn

Oath in the Guildhall of Kidwelly afs<sup>d</sup> bef<sup>e</sup> the Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being well & faithlly to execute the s<sup>d</sup> Office of Bailiffs of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> And that after they shall have so taken such oath they shall & may execute the office of Bailiffs of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> untill the Mond<sup>y</sup> next after the feast of St Michael the Archg<sup>l</sup> then next foll<sup>s</sup> & from thence until two others of the princ<sup>l</sup> Burg<sup>s</sup> of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> shall in due mmer be elected preferred & sworn into the office of Bailiffs of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> aced<sup>s</sup> to the ordinances & provisions in these presents expressed & decl<sup>d</sup> And moreover we will & do by these presents for us our heirs & successors grant to the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burg<sup>ss</sup> of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their succ<sup>rs</sup> that if it shall happen that the Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being

In case of the death of  
the Mayor to elect and  
choose for the remainder  
of the year

shall at any time die within one year after he shall be preferred & sworn into the office of Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> That then it may & shall be lawful for the Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & princ<sup>l</sup> Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being or the major part of them to elect & prefer one other of the Aldermen of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> into the office of Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> And that he to be so as afs<sup>d</sup> from time to time elected & preferred shall have & exercise that office during the rem<sup>r</sup> of the same y<sup>r</sup> hav<sup>e</sup> first taken his Corp<sup>l</sup> oath in the Guildhall of Kidw<sup>y</sup> afs<sup>d</sup> bef<sup>e</sup> two

To be sworn

or more of the Ald<sup>n</sup> of the s<sup>d</sup> Boro for the time being well faithfully & rightfully to execute the s<sup>d</sup> Office & so as often as the case shall happen to which s<sup>d</sup> Ald<sup>n</sup> or any two or more of them for the time being (as the case happens) we do by these presents for us our heirs & successors give & grant full power & authority to administer such seable oath to the pson to be so nominated & elected Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> well & faithfully to ex<sup>te</sup> the s<sup>d</sup> Office & that with<sup>t</sup> any o<sup>r</sup> or fu<sup>r</sup> writ want<sup>r</sup> or grant to be from us our heirs or succ<sup>rs</sup> in this behf. procured and obt<sup>d</sup> And further we will & do by these presents for us our heirs & succ<sup>rs</sup> grant to the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their succ<sup>rs</sup> that if it shall happen that the

In case of the death or  
removal of either of the  
Bailiffs within one year  
to elect de novo

Bailiffs of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being or eir of them shall at any time die within one year after they shall be preferred & sworn into the Office of Bailiffs of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> or be removed from that Office (which s<sup>d</sup> Bailiffs or

any of them for misbehaviour in the s<sup>d</sup> office or for any o<sup>r</sup> reasle cause) by the Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> & princ<sup>l</sup> Burg<sup>s</sup> of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being or the major part of them (of whom we will the Mayor shall always be one) we will shall be removable that then & so often as it shall & may be lful for the Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> & princ<sup>l</sup> Burg<sup>s</sup> of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being or the major part of them (of whom we will the Mayor shall be one) to elect & prefer one other or two others of the princ<sup>l</sup> Burg<sup>s</sup> of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> into the office or offices of Bailiff or Bailiffs of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> And that he or they so as afs<sup>d</sup> elected & preferred may have & exercise the office of Bailiff or Bailiffs of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> during the rem<sup>r</sup> of the same year hav<sup>s</sup> first taken their Corp<sup>l</sup> Oaths in the Guildhall afs<sup>d</sup> before the Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being & so on as often as the case shall so happen We also will & do by these presents for us our heirs & successors grant to the

In case of the death or removal of any of the Aldermen to elect de novo

being shall die

To remove for misbehaviour and to appoint other officers in the stead of those so removed

afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Aldemen Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their suc<sup>rs</sup> that so often as it shall happen that any of the Aldermen of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being shall die or be amoved from their office w<sup>ch</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Aldeman or any of them for misbehaviour in their office or for any other reasle cause by the Mayor & the Major part of the rest of the Aldermen Bailiffs & princ<sup>l</sup> Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being we will shall be answerable that then & so often it shall & may be lawful for the Mayor Aldemen Bailiffs & princ<sup>l</sup> Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> or the major part of them (of whom we will the Mayor shall be one) to elect & nominate one or more other or o<sup>rs</sup> of the Bailiffs or princ<sup>l</sup> Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being within a convenient time after such death or amoval in the place or places of him or them the s<sup>d</sup> Alderman or Aldermen so happ<sup>t</sup> to die or be amoved And that he or they after he or they shall be so as afs<sup>d</sup> elected & preferred into the office of Ald<sup>n</sup> or Ald<sup>en</sup> of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> may have & exercise the s<sup>d</sup> office during his or their natural life or lives unless he or they shall in the mean time be amoved in form afs<sup>d</sup> for misbehaviour or any other reasle

To be sworn

cause hav<sup>s</sup> first taken their Corporal oaths in the Guildhall of Kidwelly afs<sup>d</sup> be<sup>f</sup> the Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being well & faith<sup>lly</sup> in & by all things to execute the s<sup>d</sup> office & so on as often as the case shall so happen And if it shall happen that any or either of the princ<sup>l</sup> burg<sup>s</sup> of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being shall die or be amoved from that office (which s<sup>d</sup> princ<sup>l</sup> Burgesses and any of them for mis behaviour or any other reasle cause by the Mayor & major part of the Ald<sup>n</sup> & Bailiffs & the rest of the princ<sup>l</sup> Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being we will shall be amovable) that then & so often it shall & may be lful for the Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & princ<sup>l</sup> Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> or the major part of them (of whom we will the Mayor shall always be one) to nominate elect & prefer one or more other or others of the Burgesses or inhabitants of the Boro of Kidwelly afs<sup>d</sup> within a convenient time after such death or amoval in the place or places of him or them the



s<sup>d</sup> princ<sup>l</sup> Burgess or Burgesses so happ<sup>e</sup> to die or be amoved to continue in office during his or their natural life or lives unless he or they shall in the mean time be amoved in form afs<sup>d</sup> for misbehaviour or  
To be sworn o<sup>r</sup> reasle cause hav<sup>e</sup> first taken their corp<sup>l</sup> oaths at

the Guildhall afs<sup>d</sup> before the Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being well & faithfully to execute the s<sup>d</sup> office & so on as often as the case shall so happen And further we will that from henceforth there shall be for ever within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> one sufficient & discreet man of the Burgesses of the s<sup>d</sup> Boro who shall be called the Chamberlain of the Boro of Kidwelly afs<sup>d</sup> And for the better execution of our will in this behalf we have assigned nominated constituted & made & by these presents for us our heirs & successors

Robert Jollife first  
elected Chamberlain  
during pleasure

assign nominate constitute & make our beloved Robert Jollife to be the first & now Chamberlain of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> to continue in the s<sup>d</sup> office during the pleasure of the Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & princ<sup>l</sup> Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being or the major part of them (of whom we will the Mayor of the s<sup>d</sup> Boro shall always be one) first taking his

To be sworn

Corporal Oath before the Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> well & faithlly to exte the s<sup>d</sup> office And if it shall at any time happen that the Chamberlain of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being shall die or be amoved from the s<sup>d</sup> Office (which s<sup>d</sup>

In case of the death of  
Chamberlain to elect de  
novo during pleasure

Chamberlain we will shall be amovable for any reasle cause at the pleasure of the Mayor & the major part of the Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & princ<sup>l</sup> Burgesses afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being) that then it shall & may be lawful for the Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & princ<sup>l</sup> Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> or the major part of them (of whom we will the Mayor shall be one) to nominate elect & prefer one other of the Burgesses or Inhabitants of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> within a convenient time after such death or amoval to be Chamberlain of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> to continue in the s<sup>d</sup> office during the pleasure of the Mayor & major part of the Ald<sup>n</sup>

To be sworn

Bailiffs & principal Burgesses as afs<sup>d</sup> first tak<sup>e</sup> his corp<sup>l</sup> oath in form afs<sup>d</sup> in the Guildhall afs<sup>d</sup> And so on as often as the case shall so happen But we will & do by these presents for us our heirs & suc<sup>rs</sup> ordain constitute & declare that

No person to be Mayor  
unless and no longer  
than while a resident  
inhabitant

no person shall at any time hereafter be admitted to the office of Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiff Princ<sup>l</sup> Burgess or Chamberlain of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> unless he be an inhabitant & resident within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> the liberties or precincts thof nor shall execute any of those officies longer than he is inhab<sup>e</sup> & residing within the same Boro the liberties & precincts thof any thing in these presents cont<sup>d</sup> to the con<sup>tr</sup> notwithstanding Also we will & do by these presents for us our heirs & suc<sup>rs</sup> grant to the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their Successors And we do

Lands as well in Boro  
as in the outports

likewise ordain constitute & declare that all lands tent<sup>d</sup> & hds as well in the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> as in the outports within the four ancient crosses by the circuit of the same Boro be from henceforth for ever within the liberties limits circuits precints & bounds



of the s<sup>d</sup> Boro And that the s<sup>d</sup> Boro with such liberties limits circuit  
 To be a free Boro of & precinct shall be a free Boro of itself distinct &  
 itself separate from any o<sup>r</sup> Ldship City Boro or Town in  
 the afs<sup>d</sup> Co<sup>y</sup> of Carmarthen And fu<sup>r</sup> we will & do by these presents  
 for us our heirs & successors grant to the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs &  
 Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their succrs that whens<sup>r</sup> & as often as

Burgesses elected Mayor  
 and refusing to serve to  
 be fined as follows

any of the Burgesses free men as Inhabitants of the  
 Boro afs<sup>d</sup> shall be resp<sup>y</sup> elected & preferred in due  
 manner & accd<sup>s</sup> to the true Interest of these presents  
 to the office or offices of Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs principal Burgesses or  
 Chamb<sup>n</sup> of the s<sup>d</sup> Boro hav<sup>s</sup> notice by the Mayor of the s<sup>d</sup> Boro for  
 the time being to him or them respect<sup>y</sup> given to have & exercise the  
 s<sup>d</sup> offices or any of them to which he or they shall be so elected & pre-  
 ferred & shall deny & refuse to take upon themselves the same that  
 then & so often it shall & may be lawful for them the s<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup>  
 & princ<sup>l</sup> Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being or the major  
 part of them (of whom we will that the Mayor shall be one) to tax  
 & impose upon all & sing<sup>r</sup> such person & persons or as afs<sup>d</sup> denying  
 or refusing the offices afs<sup>d</sup> the sums foll<sup>s</sup> (i.e.) Upon such person  
 denying or refusing to take upon himself the office of Mayor of the

Mayor 26

upon every such person or persons denying or refusing to take upon  
 thselves the office of Ald<sup>n</sup> of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> £4 of

Alderman 24

Bailiff 23

upon every person denying & refusing to take upon himself the office  
 of Principal Burgess of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> £2 of like

Principal Burgess 22

Chamberlain 22

mo<sup>y</sup> & upon every person denying & refusing to take  
 upon himself the office of Chamberlain of the Boro  
 afs<sup>d</sup> £2 of lawful money of England and shall & may  
 levy have & re<sup>ce</sup> the Fines so taxed & imposed from time to time by  
 distress of the Goods & chattels of such persons so denying & refusing  
 & of every of them or orw<sup>ise</sup> by action suit or plaint to the use of the  
 afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burgesses & their succrs & the Comonalty  
 of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> with<sup>t</sup> acc<sup>t</sup> or any other thing to be therefore to us  
 our heirs or succrs in any wise rendered p<sup>d</sup> or done And further we  
 will & do by these presents for us our heirs and succrs grant to the  
 afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Alderman Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their  
 succ<sup>rs</sup> that the Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & princ<sup>l</sup> Burgesses of the Boro  
 afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being or the major part of them (of whom we will  
 the Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being shall be one) shall &

To name and elect a  
 Chief Steward during  
 pleasure

may have power of nominating & electing & that they  
 shall & may from time to time for ever nominate &  
 elect one upright & discreet man to be chief steward of  
 the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> to continue in the said office during the pleasure of the  
 Mayor & the Major part of the Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & princ<sup>l</sup> Burgesses of

To be sworn

the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being first tak<sup>s</sup> his Corp<sup>l</sup> Oath before the Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the faithful execn of the said office Also we have assigned ordained made & constituted & do by these presents for us our heirs & successors assign make ordain & constitute our beloved Henery Fleetwood Esq<sup>re</sup> to be the first & now recorder<sup>1</sup> of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> to have & exercise the s<sup>d</sup> Office during his natural life by himself or his sufficient Deputy which s<sup>d</sup> Deputy of the afs<sup>d</sup> H<sup>y</sup> Fleetwood shall take his corp<sup>l</sup> Oath before the Mayor for the time being well & faithfully to execute his office And further we will & do by these presents for us our heirs & succ<sup>rs</sup> grant to the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being or the major part of them (of whom we will that the Mayor shall be one) shall & may have power & authority of nominating & electing & that they shall & may from time to time nominate & elect one upright & discreet man learned in the Laws of England who shall be & be called the Recorder of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> which s<sup>d</sup> Recorder so nominated & elected shall take his corporal oath before the Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being to execute his s<sup>d</sup> office of recorder of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> in all things relating thereto And we do by these presents for us our heirs & successors assign ordain make & constitute our beloved Henry Fleetwood Esq<sup>re</sup> to be the first & now Recorder of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> to have & exercise the s<sup>d</sup> office during his natural life by himself or by his sufficient Deputy the afs<sup>d</sup> Henry Fleetwood first taking his Corp<sup>l</sup> Oath bef<sup>e</sup> the Mayor for the time being well & faithfully to execute the s<sup>d</sup> Office And that after such Oath so taken he shall exercise & execute the s<sup>d</sup> Office by himself or by his sufficient Deputy learned in the laws of England such Deputy hav<sup>g</sup> taken the like oath in m<sup>in</sup>er afs<sup>d</sup> dur<sup>g</sup> the pleasure of the Mayor & the Major part of the Aldermen Bailiffs & princ<sup>l</sup> Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being And that the Recorder of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> or his suff<sup>t</sup> Dep<sup>y</sup> to be from time to time nominated & elected shall be from time to time aiding & assisting to the Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being in all matters & things which in the Court of Record of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> shall be from time to time pleadable & determinable & shall do & execute all things which to the office of Recorder do belong or appertain in as ample manner & form as any other recorder in any Boro or Town incorporate within this Kingdom of England doth & may execute by virtue of the office of Recorder We have granted moreover & by these presents for us our heirs & successors grant to the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their succ<sup>rs</sup> that the Mayor & Recorder of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> the Dep<sup>y</sup> of the s<sup>d</sup> Recorder in his absence for the time being & also one of the Ald<sup>n</sup> of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> to be yearly & from time to time nominated & elected by the Mayor Aldermen & Bailiffs & Princ<sup>l</sup> Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being or by the Major part

<sup>1</sup> There seems some mistake either in the transcript or original : see Fleetwood appointed Recorder below : this should be Chief Steward.

Aldermen to be appointed to be Justices of the Peace

of them may & shall be & each of them may & shall be for ever hereafter Justices of us our heirs & succrs to preserve & keep & shall cause to be preserved and kept the peace of us our heirs & succrs in the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & the circuit & precincts thereof which s<sup>d</sup> Recorder & his dep<sup>y</sup> & the afs<sup>d</sup> Alderman

To be sworn

to be elected as afs<sup>d</sup> & each of them shall take his Corp<sup>l</sup> Oath bef<sup>e</sup> the Mayor for the time being & two aldermen of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being well & faithfully to execute the Office of Justices of the peace And that the s<sup>d</sup> Mayor & Recorder of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being & the Deputy to the s<sup>d</sup> Recorder in his absence tog<sup>r</sup> with the afs<sup>d</sup> Alderman to be nominated & elected a Justice of the peace as afs<sup>d</sup> or any two of them (of whom we will the Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being shall be one) shall have full power & authority to enquire conc<sup>e</sup> all trespasses misprisons & other misdemeanors & inferior offences defaults & articles whats<sup>r</sup> done moved or committed or hereafter to be had done or committed within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> the liberties or precincts thereof which bef<sup>e</sup> the Keepers & Justices of the peace in any County of our Kingdom of England may & ought to be enquired into So Nevertheless that they any or either of them shall not in anywise hereafter proceed in the determin<sup>o</sup>n of any treason misprison of treason murder or felony or of any other matter touching the loss of life or limb within the

Not to determine any treasons or any other matter touching life or member

Boro afs<sup>d</sup> the liberties & precincts thereof with<sup>t</sup> the special mandate of us our heirs or succrs And that no Justice of the peace of us our heirs or succrs shall in anywise enter to do or execute any thing within the afs<sup>d</sup> Boro the liberties or precincts thereof which to the Office of Justice of the peace belongeth to be then done Also we will & do by these presents ordain & appoint that the Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being

No Justice of the Peace enter or intermeddle

Mayor before he execute the office of Justice of the Peace to be sworn

Justice of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> shall take his Corp<sup>l</sup> Oath rightfully & faithfully to execute the s<sup>d</sup> office & the oath in that behalf provided & required to be taken by Justices of the peace by the laws & statutes of this our Kingdom of England bef<sup>e</sup> his predecessor the last Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> who shall be then living And that every person after he shall go out of the office of Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> by virtue of these our letters patent shall & may have full power & authority of giving & administering such oaths as afs<sup>d</sup> to the Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being his succ<sup>r</sup> without any o<sup>r</sup> warrant or commission to be obtained or procured from us our heirs or succrs And that the recorder & last predecessor of

Also the Recorder and last predecessor of every Mayor to be sworn, and to execute the office of Justice

every Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being & each of them shall take his Corp<sup>l</sup> Oath rightfully & faithfully to execute the office of Justice of the Peace & the oath in that beh<sup>f</sup> provided & required to be taken by Justices of the peace by the Laws & statutes of this Kingdom of England before the Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being & that the Mayor of

Power to the Mayor to  
administer oaths to all  
officers appointed

the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being having first taken his oath in form afs<sup>d</sup> shall & may by virtue of these presents have full power & authority of giving & administering such oath as afs<sup>d</sup> to such Justices of the peace or any of them without any other warrant & commission to be obtained or procured from us our heirs or suc<sup>rs</sup> We have also given & granted & do by these presents for us our heirs & suc<sup>rs</sup> give & grant to the Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being full power & authority of giving & administering reasonable oaths as well to the Aldermen Bailiffs Princ<sup>l</sup> Burgesses Chief steward recorder & his Dep<sup>y</sup> Chamb<sup>n</sup> Town Clerk Serjeants at Mace as to all others the officers appted or to be appted by virtue of these presents for the true & faithful exeon of their offices resply & that with<sup>t</sup> any o<sup>r</sup> writ or warrant to be hereafter in any wise procured & obtained from us or our suc<sup>rs</sup> And further we will & do by these presents for us our heirs & suc<sup>rs</sup> grant to the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their suc<sup>rs</sup> that they & their suc<sup>rs</sup> from henceforth for ever shall have within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup>

Prison or Goal within  
the Boro

the liberties & precincts thereof one prison or Goal for the detaining in carcerating & safe cust<sup>y</sup> of all & sing<sup>r</sup> person or psons attached or to be attached & to be adjudged in the s<sup>d</sup> Goal or prison to be in anywise found within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> the liberties or precincts thof there to continue until they shall be thence delivered by due course of law. And that the Bailiffs of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being be & shall be Keepers of the same Goal And further we will & do by these presents for us our heirs & suc<sup>rs</sup> grant to the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiff & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their suc<sup>rs</sup> that the Mayor or recorder or his Dep<sup>y</sup> in his absence & the Ald<sup>n</sup> afs<sup>d</sup> being as is afs<sup>d</sup> Justices of the peace within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> or two of them (of whom we will that the Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being shall be one) shall & may by their warrant in writ<sup>s</sup> signed & subscribed with their proper hands send such psons who shall be hafter taken annested attached or found in the Borough afs<sup>d</sup> the liberties or precincts thereof for treason murder felony manslaughter or robbery done or to be done or for suspicion of felony

Power to send to the  
Common Goal of the  
County

to the Common Goal of our Cōy of Carm<sup>n</sup> there to remain & to be tried & answer for their offences before the Justices of us our heirs or suc<sup>rs</sup> assigned or to be assigned to hear & determine such misdemeanors committed in the s<sup>d</sup> Coy or the Justices ass<sup>d</sup> or to be ass<sup>d</sup> to deliver the Goals of the s<sup>d</sup> Coy of Carm<sup>n</sup> Willing & by these presents for us our heirs & suc<sup>rs</sup> commanding as well the Sheriff of the Coy of Carm<sup>n</sup> as the keeper of the Common Goal of the s<sup>d</sup> Cōy for the time being that they & each of them upon such warrant by the afs<sup>d</sup> Justices of the peace within the Boro of Kidwelly for the time being or by any two of them (of which we will that the Mayor shall be one) to be made & directed to them or either of them to re<sup>ce</sup> & safely keep all such pson & psons so as afs<sup>d</sup> by the afs<sup>d</sup> Justices of the peace within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> to be hereafter taken arrested attached or found in the af<sup>l</sup> Boro of Kidwelly the liberties or

precincts thof for the afs<sup>d</sup> murder manslaughter or o<sup>r</sup> robbery or felony done or to be done or for suspicion of felony & so as afs<sup>d</sup> sent to the afs<sup>d</sup> common Goal of the Cōy of Carm<sup>n</sup> afs<sup>d</sup> there to continue to be tried & answer before the Justices of us our heirs & suc<sup>rs</sup> for the time being ass<sup>d</sup> or to be ass<sup>d</sup> to hear & determine such misdemeanor committed in the s<sup>d</sup> Coy or the Justices for the time being ass<sup>d</sup> or to be ass<sup>d</sup> to deliver the Goal afs<sup>d</sup> & these our letters patent or the enrollment thof shall in this behalf be to the afs<sup>d</sup> Sheriff & Keeper of the Common Goal of the County of Carm<sup>n</sup> for the time being a sufficient warr<sup>t</sup> & discharge Also we will & do by these presents for us our heirs & suc<sup>rs</sup> grant to the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their suc<sup>rs</sup> that it shall & may be lful for the Mayor & Recorder of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being & the Deputy of the s<sup>d</sup> Recorder in his absence & of the afs<sup>d</sup> Ald<sup>n</sup> elected & to be elected as af<sup>l</sup> a Justice of the Peace within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> or any two of them (of whom we will the Mayor for the time being shall be one) from time to time for ever hereafter to have hold & keep in

Mayor to hold within the  
Boro General Sessions  
of the Peace

some convenient place within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> General Sessions of the Peace & in the same sessions to do execute handle hear & determine all & sing<sup>r</sup> acts matters Businesses causes & things whats<sup>r</sup> in as ample m<sup>n</sup>er & form as any other our Justices within any County City Boro or Town Incorporate within this Kingdom of England may & can do execute handle hear & determine the same without any other warr<sup>t</sup> or grant to be from us our heirs or suc<sup>rs</sup> in any wise obtained prosecuted or sought. So Nevertheless that they do not proceed to the determinon of any treason misprison of treason murder or felony or of any other matter touching the loss of life or limb within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> the liberties or precincts therof. And further we will & do by these presents for us our heirs & suc<sup>rs</sup> grant to the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their suc<sup>rs</sup> that they & their suc<sup>rs</sup> shall & may from

To have a Steward

henceforth for ever have within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> a discreet & fit person who shall be & be called the Steward of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & for the better execn of our will & grant in this behalf we have afs<sup>d</sup> nominated constituted & made & do by these presents for us our heirs & successors assign nominate make & constitute our beloved John Howell to be the first & now

John Howell first  
Steward

steward of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> to continue in the s<sup>d</sup> office during the pleasure of the Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being or the major part of them (of whom we will the Mayor shall be one) which s<sup>d</sup> Jno Howell & every o<sup>r</sup> pson hereafter to be elected & nominated to the office of Steward of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> bef<sup>e</sup> he shall be admitted to execute the s<sup>d</sup> office shall take his corp<sup>l</sup> oath before the Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being well faithfully & rightfully in & by all things to do & execute all & sing<sup>r</sup> those things which belong to the office of Steward of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & that from time to time & at all times after the death or emotion of the afs<sup>d</sup> J<sup>no</sup> Howell it shall & may be lful for the Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup>

On the death or amotion  
of Jno. Howell, to elect,  
&c.

for the time being or the Major part of them (of whom we will the Mayor shall be one) to elect & prefer one other upright & discreet man to be steward of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> to continue in the s<sup>d</sup> office during pleasure as af<sup>d</sup> first tak<sup>s</sup> his corp<sup>i</sup> Oath in form afs<sup>d</sup> & so on as often as the case shall so happen And that the af<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their suc<sup>rs</sup> shall & may from henceforth for ever have in the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> one upright & discreet man to be

To have a Town Clerk

elected in manner hafter ment<sup>d</sup> who shall be called the Town Clerk of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> And for the better ex<sup>co</sup>n of our will & grant in this behalf we have assigned nominated constituted & made & do by these presents for us our heirs & suc<sup>rs</sup> assign nominate constitute & make our beloved Mich<sup>i</sup> Cubbydye to be the first and now Town Clerk of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> to continue in the s<sup>d</sup> office during the pleasure of the Mayor Aldermen Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being or the major part of them (of whom we will the Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> shall be one) which s<sup>d</sup> Mich<sup>i</sup> Cubbydye & every o<sup>r</sup> pson hafter to be nominated & elected to the office of Town Clerk of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> before he shall be admitted to execute the s<sup>d</sup> office shall first take his corp<sup>i</sup> oath before the Mayor afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being well & faithfully to execute the s<sup>d</sup> office of Town Clerk of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & that he shall & will do & execute all & sing<sup>r</sup> those things which belong to the office of Town Clerk of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> And that from time to time & at all

After the death or amotion of M. Cubbydye, to elect, &c.

times after the death or amotion of the afs<sup>d</sup> Mich<sup>i</sup> Cubbydye it shall & may be lful for the Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & princ<sup>i</sup> Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being or the Major part of them (of whom we will the Mayor for the time being shall be one) to elect & prefer one other upright & discreet man learned in the laws of England to be Town Clerk of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> to continue in the s<sup>d</sup> office during the pleasure of the Mayor Aldermen Bailiffs & Chief Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being or the Major part of them (of whom we will the Mayor shall be one) first tak<sup>s</sup> his Corp<sup>i</sup> oath in form afs<sup>d</sup> & so on as often as the case shall so happen And further we will & do by these presents for us our heirs & suc<sup>rs</sup> grant to the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burgesses & their suc<sup>rs</sup> that there shall & may be from henceforth for ever in the Boro

Two Serjeants at Mace

afs<sup>d</sup> two Officers who shall be & be called Serjeants at Mace which s<sup>d</sup> Serjeants at Mace shall be attending from time to time upon the Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being & shall be from time to time nominated & elected by the Mayor of the s<sup>d</sup> Boro for the time being And that they so elected & nominated to the offices of Serj<sup>ts</sup> at Mace shall be in due manner sworn well & faithfully to execute the s<sup>d</sup> office before the Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being & we do depute that they the s<sup>d</sup> Serjeants at

To carry Maces

Mace shall bear & carry gilt or silver Maces engraven & wrought with our arms in all places within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> the liberties & precincts thereof before the Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being & that the afs<sup>d</sup> Serjeants at Mace be Ministers at the Hundred Court & of our Court of Record within



To execute processes, &c.

the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> to execute the processes distresses mandates & precepts of the s<sup>d</sup> Courts in due m<sup>m</sup>er & accord<sup>s</sup> to the exigency of right & law & shall do & execute all & sing<sup>r</sup> other things within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> the liberties & precincts thereof which are customarily and lawfully done & executed by Serj<sup>ts</sup> at Mace in any other Boro or Town incorporate within this Kingdom of England And further of our more ample special grace certain knowledge & mere mocon We will & do by these presents for us our heirs & succ<sup>rs</sup> grant to the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their succ<sup>rs</sup> that they may have the court or hundred of

To have Hundred Court, and hold the same every three weeks before the Mayor or Steward, and to determine plaints, &c.

Kidwelly & that they may have hold & keep the Hundred Court of Kidw<sup>y</sup> from time to time once every Tuesday three weeks yearly for ever to be holden before the Mayor & Steward of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being or one of them & that he and they shall & may in the same Court have hold handle hear & determine all & sing<sup>r</sup> such & the like plaints pleas suits actions matters & things whatsoever as in the same court by any o<sup>r</sup> pson or psons or before any o<sup>r</sup> pson or psons htofore have been had holden handled heard & determined by any lful means usage or custom whats<sup>r</sup> & by such & the like process & means as within the s<sup>d</sup> Hund<sup>d</sup> of Kidwelly have been htofore used as in any lful m<sup>m</sup>er ought to be used & that with<sup>t</sup> the hindrance molestation or disturbance of us our heirs or succ<sup>rs</sup> whats<sup>r</sup> And further we will & do by these presents for us our heirs & succ<sup>rs</sup> grant to the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs and Burg<sup>s</sup> of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their succ<sup>rs</sup> that they &

To hold a Court of Record

their succ<sup>rs</sup> shall & may have hold within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> a Court of Record before the Mayor & recorder of the s<sup>d</sup> Boro for the time being or eir of them or their suff<sup>t</sup> Dep<sup>ys</sup> in some convenient place within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> the liberties & precincts thereof on Monday in every 15 days & so on from 15 days to 15 days for ever & that they the s<sup>d</sup> Mayor & Recorder of the s<sup>d</sup> Boro for the time being or one of them by themselves or by his or their suff<sup>t</sup> dep<sup>y</sup> or dep<sup>ys</sup> shall have full power & auth<sup>y</sup> from time to time of hear<sup>s</sup> & determin<sup>s</sup> in the s<sup>d</sup> Court by Plaint in the same Court to be levied on all & all manner of Debts acc<sup>ts</sup> cov<sup>ts</sup> contracts trespasses vie & armiss or orwise done or to be done in comp<sup>t</sup> of us our heir or succ<sup>rs</sup> cov<sup>ts</sup> detainers contempts frauds & o<sup>r</sup> actions & things real psonal & mixed wheres<sup>r</sup> within the s<sup>d</sup> Boro of Kidw<sup>y</sup> & the limits bounds & liberties thereof in any wise arising or to arise happ<sup>s</sup> or to happen provided such debts acc<sup>ts</sup> contracts cov<sup>ts</sup> trespasses & o<sup>r</sup> actions & pleas do not exceed the sum or value of £200 & that the s<sup>d</sup> Mayor & recorder of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> or eir of them or his or their dep<sup>ys</sup> for the time being upon such contempts pleas plaints & actions shall & may have power faculty & authority to implead the Defts ags<sup>t</sup> whom such plaints pleas or actions shall happen to be moved or levied in the afs<sup>d</sup> Court by summons attacm<sup>t</sup> or distringas to be directed to the serjeants at Mace of the s<sup>d</sup> Boro for the time being & for want of chattels & lands of such Defend<sup>ts</sup> within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> or the liberties thereof where or

by w<sup>ch</sup> they cannot be summoned attached or distrained to attach or take their bodies accd<sup>s</sup> to the customs used in any ōr Boro or Town within this Kingdom of England & separately to hear & determine all & sing<sup>r</sup> the actions pleas & plaints afs<sup>d</sup> & to bring into Court & determine by the same processes judgments & ex<sup>c</sup>ōns of Jdgmts whby the like pleas are in the s<sup>d</sup> Boro or in any other Boro or Town incorporate brought into Court & determined & may have & do ex<sup>c</sup>ōns of the s<sup>d</sup> processes & Judgments by the serjeants at Mace afs<sup>d</sup> And further we will & firmly enjoining do by these presents for us our heirs & succrs order & comm<sup>d</sup> the Steward & under Steward of us our heirs & succrs of our Ldship of Kidw<sup>y</sup> for the time being that they & each of them do from time to time hold & keep & cause to be holden & kept all & sing<sup>r</sup> the Courts leet of the afs<sup>d</sup> Lords<sup>p</sup> of Kidw<sup>y</sup> that is to say of the Commotes<sup>2</sup> of Iskennen Cornwallan & Kidwelly & all the courts called the Month courts of the Commote of Kidw<sup>y</sup> within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & not elsewhere any statute act usage custom or prescription or any o<sup>r</sup> matter cause or thing to the cont<sup>y</sup> thof notwithst<sup>s</sup> And Whereas the Lord Henry the 6<sup>th</sup> late King of Eng<sup>d</sup> by his letters patent<sup>3</sup> sealed with his seal of the Duchy of Lancaster bearing date . . . . . did grant that the burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> their heirs & succrs & their servants also the ten<sup>ts</sup> of the s<sup>d</sup> Burgesses their heirs & succrs residing within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> or any of them sho<sup>d</sup> not at any time thafter for ever be convicted or tryed within the Ldships of Kidw<sup>y</sup> Cornwallan & Iskennen by any Foreigners but by entire Englishmen of the s<sup>d</sup> Boro & not by Welshmen as by the s<sup>d</sup> letters patent among other things more fully & manifestly appears And Whereas we are informed that part of the now Burgesses & inhabitants of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> are Welshmen by reason whereof many strifes & inconveniences do arise in the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> by means of the afs<sup>d</sup> Grant we therefore willing that such strifes & inconveniences within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> may from henceforth be for ever taken away of our more abundant special grace certain knowledge & mere mocon do will & by these presents grant to the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burg<sup>s</sup> of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their succrs & their servants & also their tenants within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> residing shall not nor shall any of them from henceforth be convicted or tried within the Ldships of Kidw<sup>y</sup> Cornwallan & Iskennen but by the Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> as well entire Welshmen as Englishmen the afs<sup>d</sup> letters patent or any o<sup>r</sup> matter cause or thing whats<sup>r</sup> to the cont<sup>y</sup> thof in any wise notwithst<sup>s</sup> Also we have grt<sup>d</sup> & do by these presents for us our heirs & succrs of our special grace certain knowledge & mere mocon grant to the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Aldermen Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their succrs that the Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being be and shall be the Escheator Coroner & Clerk of the Market of us our heirs & succrs within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> the liberties & precincts thereof &

Steward of the Lordship  
of Kidwelly to hold  
Courts Leet

Mayor to be Escheator  
and Clerk at the Market

<sup>2</sup> Commotes signify part of a shire, and denote great lordships, and may include one or divers manors.

<sup>3</sup> Supposed to be the Charter of King Henry.



that the afs<sup>d</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Babington the now Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> be the first & now Escheator Coroner & Clerk to the Market of us our heirs & succrs within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> the liberties & precincts thereof to continue in the s<sup>d</sup> offices until he shall cease to be Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> And that the Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being shall & may have full power & auth<sup>y</sup> to do execute within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> the limits & precincts thof all & sing<sup>r</sup> those things which to the offices of Coroner Escheator & Clerk of the Market or any or either of them resply do belong or ought to be done & exted by the laws stat<sup>s</sup> &

To be sworn

customs of our Kingdom of Eng<sup>d</sup> hav<sup>s</sup> first taken the sev<sup>l</sup> oaths before the last Mayor for the time being well & faithfully to e<sup>x</sup>te the s<sup>d</sup> sev<sup>l</sup> offices And that no other Coroner escheator or Clerk of the Market of us our heirs or succrs shall presume to enter or in anywise hows<sup>r</sup> to interfere to do any thing that to the offices of Coroner

No other Coroner to enter unless in default of Mayor

Escheator & Clerk of the Market resply or any or eir of them belongeth in the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> the liberties & precincts thof unless for want of a Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> or his

It implies the default of the Mayor

Deputy or Minister for the time being And further of our more abundant special grace certain knowlge & mere mocon we will & do by these presents for us our heirs & succrs grant to the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their Succrs that they & their succrs from henceforth for ever may have hold & enjoy all &

Mayor to have all waifs, and goods and chattels of felons

all m<sup>m</sup>er of goods & chattels waived & strayed & all & all m<sup>m</sup>er of goods & chattels of all & sing<sup>r</sup> felons fugitives felons of themselves & those put in exigent & Deodands & all forfeitures of all & sing<sup>r</sup> the tent<sup>s</sup> Burgesses inhabit<sup>s</sup> & residents of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> the liberties & precincts thereof & all other Goods & chattels forfeited & to be forfeited in the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> the liberties & precincts thof from time to time happ<sup>s</sup> Coming increasing or arising & that it shall & may be lful for them the s<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burgs<sup>s</sup> of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their succrs by themselves or their ministers with<sup>t</sup> the hindrance of us our heirs or succrs or of any the officers or ministers of our said heirs & succrs to be seized & possed of the Goods & chattels of other the pmes afs<sup>d</sup> & to rece & retain the same to the use of them the said Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burgs<sup>s</sup> of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their succrs We have also given & grt<sup>d</sup> & do by these presents for us our heirs & succrs give & grant to the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiff & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their

Mayor to have all fines within the Boro

succrs that they & their succrs may from henceforth for ever have all & all m<sup>m</sup>er of fines issues & amerciaments for trespasses contempt defaults & o<sup>r</sup> offences whats<sup>r</sup> from time to time happening coming or arising within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> the liberties and precincts thereof from the Exch<sup>r</sup> of us our heirs & succrs within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> the liberties & precincts thof happ<sup>s</sup> or aris<sup>s</sup> to be levied by the Bailiffs of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being So that no Sheriff under Sheriff Bailiff or any o<sup>r</sup> Minister of us our heirs or succrs may enter into the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> the liberties or precincts thof for anything to their offices resply be-

Sheriffs not to enter the Boro; And in defect, see above

longing to be in that behalf done unless for want of Bailiffs of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being And further we will & do by these presents for us our heirs & succrs grant to the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their succrs that the Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs princ<sup>l</sup> Burgesses & other the Burgesses & free men of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> the liberties or precincts thof & their succrs or any or

Mayor not to be impannelled in Juries, &c., unless they have lands without the limits

either of them shall not be put or impan<sup>led</sup> to appear in any Juries of Assize recognizances or Inquisitions whats<sup>r</sup> bef<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Justices of us our heirs & succrs assigned or to be ass<sup>d</sup> to take the Assizes or writs of Nisi Prius in the Coy of Carm<sup>n</sup> or bef<sup>e</sup> any o<sup>r</sup> Justices of us our heirs or succrs whom<sup>r</sup> assigned or to be assigned to take the assizes or writs of Nisi Prius in the Coy of Carm<sup>n</sup> or bef<sup>e</sup> any other Justices of us our heirs or succrs whom<sup>r</sup> assigned or to be assigned to hear & determine treasons felonies & other misdemeanors or before any Esch<sup>r</sup> Coroner or Clk of the Market of us our heirs or succrs out of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> the liberties or precincts thereof nor shall they or any of them in anywise forfeit any issues or amerciaments on that acc<sup>t</sup> to us our heirs or succrs unless they or any of them have lands & tent<sup>s</sup> out of the s<sup>d</sup> Boro the limits & precincts thereof for which he or they ought to be chged & that the Mayor of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being & his succrs as long as they shall continue in the office of Mayor & also the Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & princ<sup>l</sup> Burgesses of the s<sup>d</sup> Boro for the time being so long as they shall continue in the offices of Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & princ<sup>l</sup> Burg<sup>s</sup> of the s<sup>d</sup> Boro shall not nor shall eir of them be put or

Mayor cannot be impannelled before Judges at Westminster

empannelled to appear bef<sup>e</sup> us our heirs or succrs or any the Judges or Justices of us our heirs or succrs at Westminster in any Juries of Assize or Inquisition whats<sup>r</sup> nor shall they or any of them forfeit any Issues or amerciaments on that acc<sup>t</sup> to us our heirs or succrs in anywise but they & every of them shall from time to time for ever be thof quit & disch<sup>g</sup>d & also all fines & amerciaments for trespasses defaults contempts & o<sup>r</sup> Debts whats<sup>r</sup> as well of all men as of all the Burg<sup>s</sup> & Inhabit<sup>s</sup> of the afs<sup>d</sup> Boro the limits liberties or precincts thof as well before us our heirs & succrs & bef<sup>e</sup> any the Judges & Justices of us our heirs & succrs in any court of us our heirs & succrs at Westm<sup>r</sup> as bef<sup>e</sup> the Justices ass<sup>d</sup> & to be ass<sup>d</sup> to take the Assizes & del<sup>r</sup> the Goal or the Justices ass<sup>d</sup> or to be ass<sup>d</sup> to hear & determine trespasses & o<sup>r</sup> misdems<sup>ts</sup> & o<sup>r</sup> the Justices of us our heirs & succrs whom<sup>r</sup> And that it shall be lful for them the s<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being & their succrs by thselves or their Ministers to levy perceive & have the s<sup>d</sup> fines issues & amerciament<sup>s</sup> with<sup>t</sup> the obstruction or hindrance of us our heirs or succrs whom<sup>r</sup> And further of our more ample special Grace certain knowlde & mere mocon we have given & grt<sup>d</sup> & do by these presents for us our heirs & succ<sup>rs</sup> give & grant to the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burg<sup>s</sup> of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their succrs that they & their succrs from henceforth for ever shall & may have the return of all writs precepts bills & warrants of us our heirs & succ<sup>rs</sup> & the exeon

Grant to have the return of all writs, &c., the execution thereof, and of summonses

thof & also of summonses estreats & precepts And further we will & do by these presents for us our heirs & succrs grant to the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burg<sup>s</sup> of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their succrs that no Stranger or Foreigner (unless he be a freeman of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup>) shall from henceforth for ever sell or expose to sale

No stranger or foreigner to sell wares, &c.

any Goods wares or merchandizes within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> the Liberties & Precincts thof otherwise than by wholesale & other than all necessities for the Victualling of the Borough afs<sup>d</sup> unless it be at the time of fairs & market to be holden within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> nor shall hold any shop nor use any mystery occupon or manual act within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> the liberties or precincts thof without the special licence of the Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> or the major part of them (of whom we will the Mayor shall be one) in writing under their seal upon pain of the displeasure of us our heirs & succrs & under such o' pains penalties & forfeitures as by the Laws & statutes of our Kingdom of Eng<sup>d</sup> may be inflicted or imposed upon such offenders for their disobedience & contempt in that behalf And further we will & do by these presents for us our heirs & succrs give & grant to the afs<sup>d</sup>

Mayor, &c., may purchase, receive, and possess manors, &c., not holden in chief or by knight service, not exceeding in the whole the clear yearly value of £200

Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro of Kidw<sup>y</sup> afs<sup>d</sup> & their succrs the special licence & free & lawful power faculty & authority of hav<sup>g</sup> purchas<sup>s</sup> receiv<sup>g</sup> & possessing to them & their succrs for ever Manors Messes Lands tents Meadows feedings & Pastures Woods rectories tithes rents revenues & o' hds whats<sup>r</sup> as well of us our heirs & succrs as of any o' pson or psons whoms<sup>r</sup> which are not held immedly of us our heirs or succrs in Capite nor by Knights service nor of any o' pson or psons by Knights service provided such manors messes lands tent<sup>s</sup> & o' hds do not exceed in the whole the clear yrly value of £200 above all chges & reprises The statute of Mortmain or any o' stat<sup>s</sup> act ordinance or proviso htofore had made ordained or provided or any o' matter cause or thing whats<sup>r</sup> to the contr<sup>y</sup> thof in any wise notwithst<sup>s</sup> We also give & do by these presents for us our heirs & succrs grant to each & every the subject & subjects whoms<sup>r</sup> of us our heirs & succrs special licence & lful & free power faculty & auth<sup>y</sup> that they or any or eir of them may lfully give grant sell demise or alien to the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiff and Burg<sup>s</sup> of the Boro of Kidw<sup>y</sup> afs<sup>d</sup> & their succrs any manors messes rectories tithes woods lands tent<sup>s</sup> or o' Hds whats<sup>r</sup> which are not holden of us our heirs & succrs immedly in capite nor by Knights service nor any other pson or psons by Knights service not exceed<sup>g</sup> in the whole the clear yearly value of £20 above all taxes & reprises The stat<sup>s</sup> of Mortmain or any o' stat<sup>s</sup> act ordinances or proviso htofore had made Published ordained or provided or other matter cause or thing whats<sup>r</sup> to the contr<sup>y</sup> thof in any wise notwithst<sup>s</sup> And Whereas we are informed that within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> the liberties & precints thof 3 fairs are now holden & kept from time to time whof the mem<sup>y</sup> of man is not to the contr<sup>y</sup> are accus<sup>d</sup> to have been holden & kept yrly in divers sev<sup>l</sup> places (i.e.) one within the walls of the s<sup>d</sup> Boro on the feast of St Magdalen another at Llangendeirne

Three ancient fairs within the walls—Feast of St. Magdalen, 22nd July, at Llangendeirne; Feast of St. James, 29th July, within the walls; Feast of St. Luke, 18th October

within 3 miles of the s<sup>d</sup> Boro & within the circuits & liberties thof upon the Feasts of S<sup>t</sup> James the Apostle & the 3<sup>d</sup> within the walls of the s<sup>d</sup> Boro upon the feast of S<sup>t</sup> Luke the Evangelist & the Mayor & Commonalty of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> have been accus<sup>t</sup> to take & rece<sup>e</sup> & do now take & rece<sup>e</sup> all profits commodities Stallage Piccage tolls Tollage Customs & profits whats' thence com<sup>e</sup> And that many inconveniences do arise because the s<sup>d</sup> fair now accus<sup>t</sup> to be held at Llangendeirne afs<sup>d</sup> is not held & kept within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> We desiring that the afs<sup>d</sup> Boro may be bettered of our special grace certain knowldge & mere mocon do will & by these pres<sup>ts</sup> for us our heirs & succrs do grant to the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their succrs that they & their succrs may from henceforth for ever have hold & keep within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> as well the afs 3 fairs<sup>d</sup> yearly for ever upon the same days & times on which the same have heretofore of old been accus<sup>t</sup> to be holden & kept

Mayor, &c., to hold the said 3 fairs on 13th May and 14th October

begin on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of Oct<sup>r</sup> & to be kept & continued dur<sup>e</sup> that whole day tog<sup>r</sup> with a court of Pie powder to be there holden at the time of all the afs<sup>d</sup> fairs & with all the

Court of Pie powdre

liberties & free customs tolls stallage piccage fines amerciements & all o<sup>r</sup> profits commodities advant<sup>ses</sup> & emoluments whats' to such fairs & court of Pie powder afs<sup>d</sup> bel<sup>e</sup> appert<sup>e</sup> happ<sup>e</sup> or aris<sup>e</sup> And further of our more abundant spec<sup>l</sup> grace certain knowl<sup>se</sup> & mere mocon we will & do by these presents for us our heirs & succors grant to the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their succrs that they & their succrs shall & may henceforth for ever have hold & keep

To hold two markets on Tuesdays and Fridays

within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> the liberties & precincts thof markets in every week yearly for ever one of them to be holden & kept on Friday & the o<sup>r</sup> on Tuesday within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for ever provided & upon condon that the sev<sup>l</sup> markets now there holden & accus<sup>t</sup> to be holden on Wed<sup>r</sup> & Sat<sup>r</sup> be hafter altog<sup>r</sup> taken away & discontinued & that at the time of the afs<sup>d</sup> Markets to be holden on Tuesday and Friday all & sing<sup>r</sup> psons com<sup>e</sup> & resorting to the s<sup>d</sup> Markets may from henceforth for ever buy sell & expose to sale as well all & sing<sup>r</sup> Goods wares merchandizes Grain & things whats' as all & all manner of Cattle Hogs Sheep horses mares geldings & poultry & all & all mmer of o<sup>r</sup> animals & chattels whats' live or dead at their pleasure acd<sup>e</sup> to the laws customs & stat<sup>s</sup> of

To pay tolls, &c.

this our King<sup>m</sup> of Eng<sup>d</sup> pay<sup>e</sup> the tolls & customs thof due to them the s<sup>d</sup> Mayor ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burg<sup>s</sup> of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> for the time being to the pper use & behoof of them the s<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their succrs for the relief of the poor inhabit<sup>s</sup> of the s<sup>d</sup> Boro & o<sup>r</sup> the charges & exp<sup>s</sup> of the s<sup>d</sup> Boro tog<sup>r</sup> with the afs<sup>d</sup> Court of Piepowder to be there holden at the time of the s<sup>d</sup> Markets & with all & all manner of liberties & free customs tolls stallage Fines

Ameret<sup>s</sup> & all o<sup>r</sup> pfts commodities advantg<sup>es</sup> & emoluments whats<sup>r</sup> to such Markets and Court of Piepowder bel<sup>s</sup> happ<sup>s</sup> or arising Wherefore we will & firmly injoining do by these presents for us our heirs & succ<sup>s</sup> order & command that the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burg<sup>s</sup> of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their suc<sup>rs</sup> may have hold & enjoy the s<sup>d</sup> fairs & Markets by these presents above grt<sup>d</sup> with all their profits accd<sup>s</sup> to the true intent of these presents with<sup>t</sup> the molestation disturbance or Grievance of us our heirs or succ<sup>rs</sup> or any of the officers or Ministers

Fairs or markets not to prejudice other fairs or markets near or adjoining

of us our heirs or succ<sup>rs</sup> whom<sup>s</sup> So nevtless that the afs<sup>d</sup> Fairs & Markets or any or eir of them be not to the annoyance or prejudice of o<sup>r</sup> fairs or

markets there near adjoining And further of our more ample special grace & of our certain knowledge & mere mocon we have given granted pardoned remised & reléd & do by these presents for us our

Release of all rents, &c., in arrear and unpaid

heirs & succ<sup>rs</sup> give grant pardon remise & re<sup>l</sup> to the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burg<sup>s</sup> of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their suc<sup>rs</sup> All & sing<sup>r</sup> rents issues revenues fee farms arrears rents & yearly profits whats<sup>r</sup> due arising coming pyble & to be paid to us or any of our predecessors or ancestors Kings or Queens of England or Dukes of Lancaster & to us not yet p<sup>d</sup> for or in respect of any lands tents or hds or any liberties or privileges given or grt<sup>d</sup> to them the s<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burg<sup>s</sup> of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> or any of their predecessors by whats<sup>r</sup> name or names or by whats<sup>r</sup> incorporation they have been heretofore called or incorp<sup>s</sup> To hold to them the s<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their suc<sup>rs</sup> for ever as of our Gift with<sup>t</sup> acc<sup>t</sup> or any o<sup>r</sup> things to be thfore to us our heirs & succ<sup>rs</sup> in any wise rendered p<sup>d</sup> or done And further

Grant and confirmation of all liberties, &c.

we will & do by these presents for us our heirs & succ<sup>rs</sup> grant & confirm unto the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burg<sup>s</sup> of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their suc<sup>rs</sup> all & all mmer of liberties Franchises Immunities exemptions prtviledges acquittances jurisdictions mills lands Tent<sup>s</sup> meadows feedings void ground commons free fishing free warren Build<sup>gs</sup> Ruinous places toll Country Rents & hds whats<sup>r</sup> by any letters patent or deeds of any or eir our Predecessors or Ancestors htofore grt<sup>d</sup> or confirmed which the Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burg<sup>s</sup> of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> now have hold use & enjoy or which any of them or their predecessors by whats<sup>r</sup> name or names or by whats<sup>r</sup> Incorporation or by pretence of any Incorp<sup>n</sup> whats<sup>r</sup> htofore have held used or enjoyed or ought to have use hold or enjoy of Este of Inhance by reason or pretence of any charter or letters patent by any of our predecessors or Ancestors late Kings or Queens of Eng<sup>d</sup> or dukes of Lancaster in any wise htofore made grt<sup>d</sup> or confirmed or by any o<sup>r</sup> lful means Right title custom usage or prescription htofore lfully used had or accus<sup>d</sup> altho the same or any or eir of them have not been htofore used or have been abused or discontinued & altho they any or eir of them are or have been forfeited or lost To be had

To held to the Mayor, &c., rendering yearly £13 14s. 0½d., Crown Rent

holden & enjoyed by the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their suc<sup>rs</sup> for ever Yielding thfore yearly to us our heir & suc<sup>rs</sup> by the hands of the rec<sup>r</sup> of Kidwy for the time being £13. 14. 0½. of lful

At Easter and Michael-  
mas by even portions

mōy of Eng<sup>d</sup> to be p<sup>d</sup> at the feasts of Easter & S<sup>t</sup> Michael the Arch<sup>s</sup> by equal portions in lieu of all customs services & demands Wherefore we will & firmly injoining do by these presents for us our heirs & succ<sup>r</sup>s order & comm<sup>d</sup> that the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burg<sup>s</sup> afs<sup>d</sup> & their succ<sup>r</sup>s shall & may fully & wholly for ever have use hold & enjoy all the liberties free customs privileges authorities jurisdictions & acquitt<sup>es</sup> acce<sup>d</sup> to the tenor & effect of these our letters patent with<sup>t</sup> the obstruction or hindrance of us our heirs & succ<sup>r</sup>s whoms<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>s</sup> that they the s<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burg<sup>s</sup> of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their succ<sup>r</sup>s or any or eīr of them by reason of the premises or any part thof be not therein hindered molested vexed aggrieved or in any wise disturbed by us our heirs or succ<sup>r</sup>s the Justices Sheriffs Escheators or o<sup>r</sup>s the Bailiff or Ministers of us our heirs & succ<sup>r</sup>s whoms<sup>r</sup> Willing & by these presents ordering & comm<sup>d</sup>g as well the treasurer Chancellor & Barons of the Exch<sup>r</sup> at Westm<sup>r</sup> as o<sup>r</sup>s the Justices & officers of us our heirs & succ<sup>r</sup>s as also our Att<sup>y</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> for the time being & every of them & all o<sup>r</sup> our Officers & Ministers whoms<sup>r</sup> that nei<sup>r</sup> they nor any or eīr of them do prosecute or continue or make or cause to be prosecuted or cont<sup>d</sup> any writ or summons whereupon a warrant or any other our writ or writs

No writ or process what-  
soever for any matter  
prior to the date of  
Letters Patent

or process what<sup>s</sup> do issue ags<sup>t</sup> the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burg<sup>s</sup> of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> or any or either of them for any matters causes things offences claims or usurpations or any of them by them or any of them due claimed sued taken had or usurped before the mak<sup>g</sup> of these presents Willing also that the Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their succ<sup>r</sup>s or any of them be not by any Justice Officer or Minister afs<sup>d</sup> in or for the due use claim or abuse of other liberties franchises & Jurisdictions within the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> the limits or precincts thereof before the mak<sup>g</sup> of these our letters patent in any wise molested or hindered or compelled to render for them or any of them Also we will & do by these presents for us our heirs & succ<sup>r</sup>s grant to the afs<sup>d</sup> Mayor Ald<sup>n</sup> Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Boro afs<sup>d</sup> & their succ<sup>r</sup>s that they shall & may have these our letters patent as well under our great seal of England as under our seal of the Duchy of Lancaster in due manner made & sealed without fine or fee great or small in our Hanaper altho Mencon &c In Witness &c Given under our private seal at our palace at Westminster the 20<sup>th</sup> day of July in the 16<sup>th</sup> year of our reign of England France & Ireland of Scotland the 51<sup>st</sup>

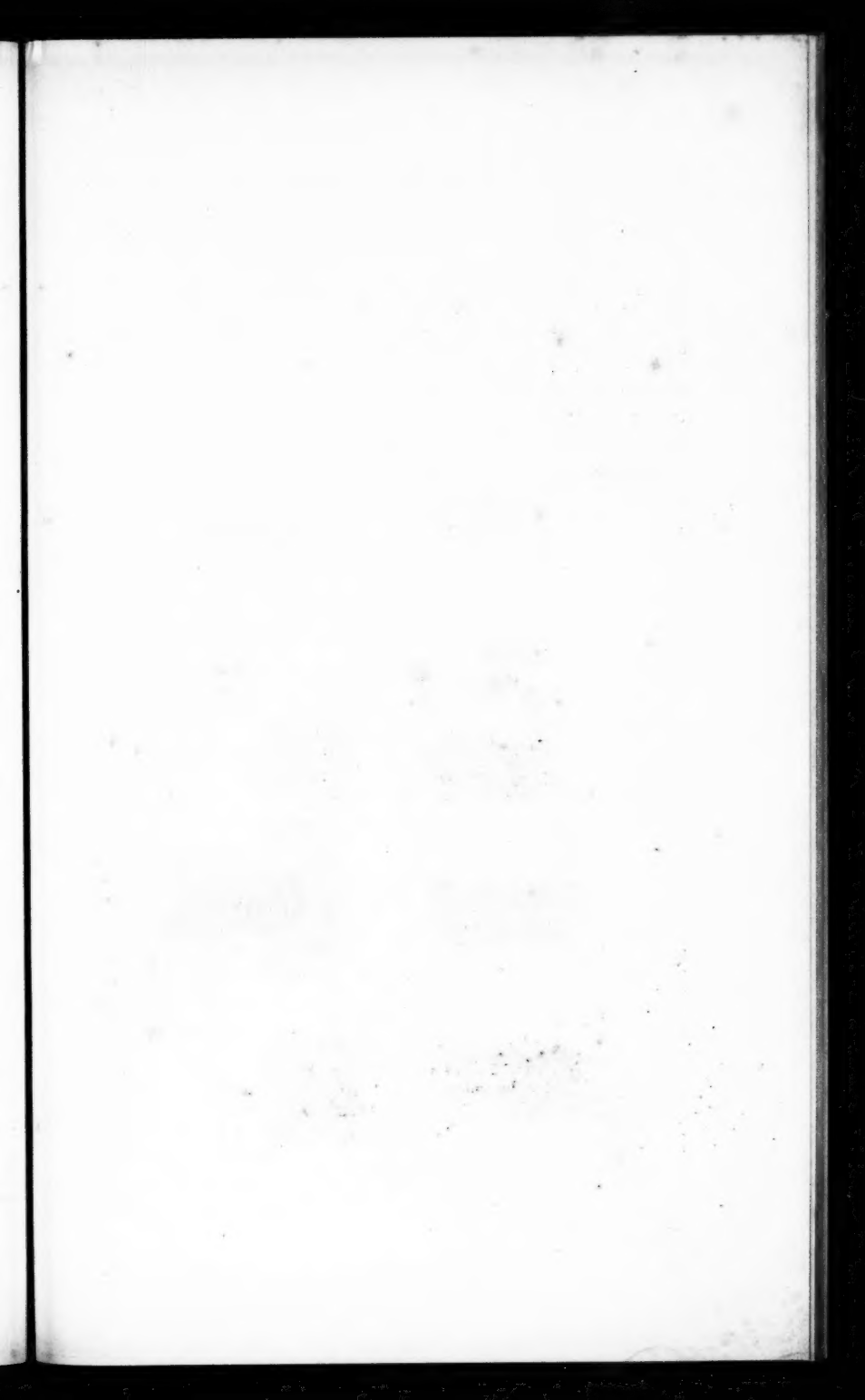
EDWARD ANTHONY.

1771, May 8.

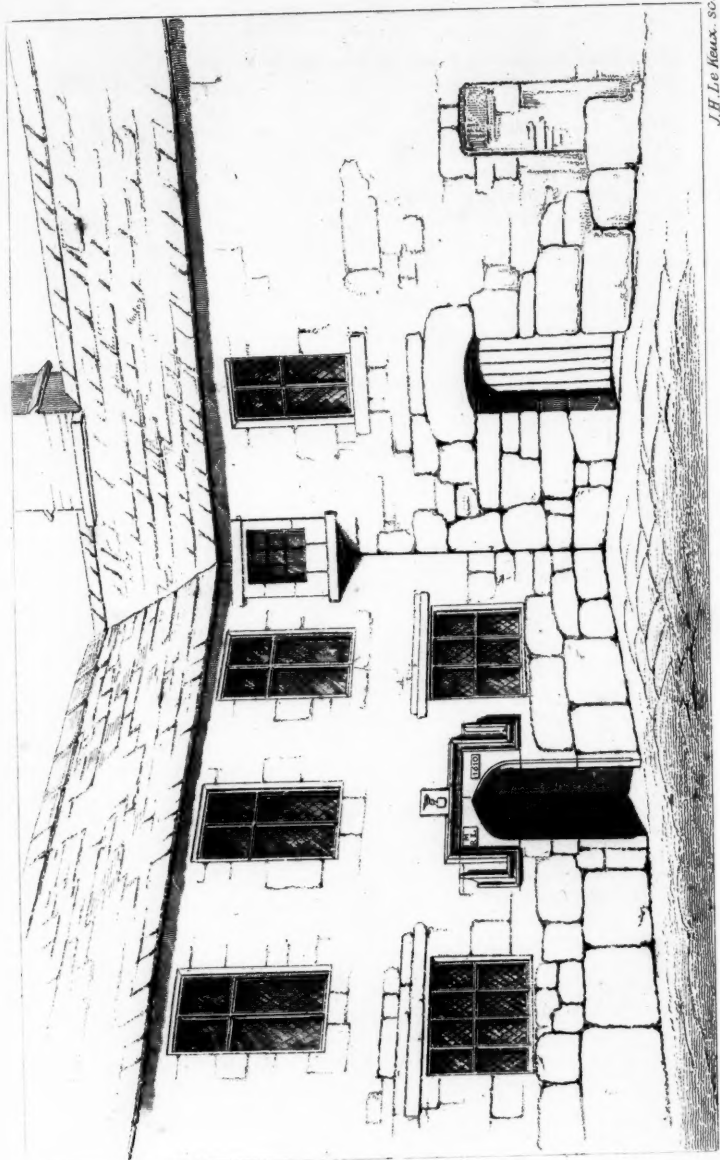
Translated from an office copy of the record  
said to be remaining in the Duchy Court of Lancaster }  
JOHN TURMAN, Inner Temple Lane.

Attested as a Copy of the Translation of this  
Charter this 4<sup>th</sup> day of April, 1792, by us,

Amos Clerk, } Clerks to Mr. Foukes,  
John Browne, } Hart S<sup>t</sup>, Bloomsbury.







J.H. Le Roux. sc.

RHIW GOCH. MERIONETHSHIRE.

H. Lenquerville Jones del.



## RHIW GOCH, MERIONETH.

THE valley that extends from Trawsfynydd to Llan-illtyd is one of extraordinary beauty. Wild, rocky moorlands prevail in the upper part, rich woodlands in the lower. Down it rushes the Eden, joined midway by the Camlan and the Mawddach, forming a region of waterfalls and impending woods such as no other district of Wales can surpass. High above tower the mountains, and the presence of Cadair Idris makes itself felt in all its sublimity, as soon as the descent from the upper moorlands is once fairly commenced. Along the ridge, forming the eastern side of this valley, runs the Roman road from Pennal to Tomen y Mur (HERIRI MONS); and, in an adjoining vale to the eastward are LLECH IDRIS, and BEDD PORIUS, both well known to the Welsh antiquary. About a mile and a half from these celebrated objects of antiquity, and on the western side of the ridge, stands the mansion of Rhiw Goch, the ancient seat of the Lloyds, now an appendage to the great possessions of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn. The situation of this house, though lonely enough, is one so full of wild grandeur and beauty, that it might well deserve to be again made the residence of its owners, instead of being let out to farm tenants. It would form an admirable hunting seat; and, from its being the only house of any importance in this part of the valley, the quality of its occupants is a matter of some moment to the neighbours. According to ancient story, it was a most hospitable place in olden times; and, at the latter end of the seventeenth, and the commencement of the eighteenth century, loyalty and honour still flourished here when they had been proscribed from most other parts of the land. The descent of the property of Rhiw Goch is thus traced by W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., M.P., the best authority upon all historical and archaeological matter connected with Merioneth:—

“Rhiwgoch, for many generations, belonged to a family of the line of Llowarch ap Bran, one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales. The surname which they took was Lloyd. Robert

Lloyd, of Rhiwgoch, Esq., represented Merionethshire in the parliaments of 35 Elizabeth, 43 Elizabeth, and 12 James I. His son and successor, Ellis Lloyd, left a daughter and heiress, Catharine, who was wife of Henry Wynn, tenth son of Sir John Wynn, of Gwydir, Baronet, the historian of his family. Henry Wynn represented Merionethshire in the parliaments of 21 James I., and 1 and 15 of Charles I. He was father, by Catharine, of Sir John Wynn, of Wynnstay, the last baronet of the Gwydir line, since whose time the descent of the Rhiwgoch estate has followed that of the great possessions of Wynnstay. Sir John Wynn, of Rhiw Goch, was Custos Rotulorum for Merioneth in 1707-8."

The building consists of two piles, an edifice in the T shape, with a small quadrangle formed by outbuildings, and a gate-house on the north-east side. The approach is rude, between two long stone walls, in which are recesses, half way down the road, for the accommodation of the weary, perhaps thirsty, visitor; at the end of this is the gate-house, a plain building, with a stone over the gateway bearing the arms of the family, and the text,—

SEQUERE JUSTITIAM  
ET INVENIAS VITAM.

On entering the small quadrangle, or court, there occur, on the right hand, several rows of stone shelves for bee-hives; on the left, accommodation for cattle; over the gateway and some of the western buildings, numerous holes for pigeons; all around, lodging for retainers.

The principal pile of building is entered by a four-centered doorway, with a label of uncommonly rude design and execution. In the spandrils are escutcheons, bearing on the left hand the ciphers,

M.

R. LL.

On the right hand the date,

1610.

Over the centre of the label is the family coat of arms. The lower windows are of the original period of construction; but those of the upper story, belonging to a grand gallery, or reception room, are of the time of Charles II. The doorway gives access to the hall, and

this, on the right hand, to the ancient kitchen, large and dark, but comfortable, where some twenty persons might dine at ease. Out of this leads a small parlour of the Dutch period, such as would accommodate four at the most, the squire, his lady, and two guests; as for the children, they would dine with their attendants, in the kitchen. All the walls in this lower range are constructed of the rude boulder stones of the moor-side, and they are put together with a skill and picturesque effect that would break the heart of a modern builder. The house is out of repair in minor details; but its substantial walls may last for many long years, if attended to with only common care.

There is hardly any ancient furniture remaining in the house; but in the hall stands a tall and vast chest, of curious design, put together with wooden pegs and wedges only, no iron being used in its construction.

The house is now tenanted by farmers of the more substantial kind; but some years since it was held by a family of the lesser gentry. A story runs in the neighbourhood, concerning the period just alluded to, which is worth recording. In the principal bedchamber, over the kitchen, was a trap-door, made there on purpose that the lady of the house might communicate with rapidity with her serving damsels, in case of their *cousins* making too much noise below. A gentleman, now dead, used when a child to sleep in this room, in the same bed with his grandfather and grandmother, close by the side of the trap door; and he remembered that of a morning, ere he was well awake, one of the maids would knock from beneath at the trap-door, purposely left unbolted, would raise it gently, and would thrust up through the opening a hot, buttered pikelet, on the end of the toasting-fork, for her little pet to catch hold of and munch as he lay a-bed! Happy times! Simple people!

“*Extrema per illos  
Justitia excedens terris vestigia fecit.*”

H. L. J.

## HISTORY OF RADNORSHIRE.

BY THE LATE REV. JONATHAN WILLIAMS, M.A.

## No. VI.

(Continued from page 166, Vol. II.)

## CHAPTER III.

## CIVIL HISTORY.

WALES, at the time of its conquest by King Edward I., consisted, partly, of Lordships Marchers, some of which were kept by the King of England in his own hands, and others granted to English lords, to hold of the Kings of England *in capite*; and, partly, of lands which the Kings of England had conquered, and kept in their own hands, as the counties of Caermarthen, Cardigan, and Flint; and, partly, of the territory possessed by the last Prince thereof, viz., Llewelyn ab Gruffudd, a little before his death, comprehending the counties of Merioneth, Caernarvon, and Anglesey. The Marches were the borders, in which this county, with others, was included. They were neither part of the realm of England; so that when William Rufus granted the lordships of Moelynaidd and Elfael to Roger Mortimer, he disposed of property that was not his own; nor were these Marches governed by English laws, but constituted what is deemed a solecism in political administration, an *imperium in imperio*.

With respect to the power and jurisdiction of the Lords Marchers, they had in their several seigniories all royal rights; and this enjoyment of royal rights consisted in the following particulars:—

I.—All writs within the seignioriness ran in the name of the lords, and were *contra pacem* of the lord.

II.—The Lord Marcher had judgment of life and limb in all capital and criminal cases; and to this was the power of pardoning all offences.

III.—The Lord Marcher had the power of constituting boroughs.

IV.—He had the power of appointing justices of *oyer and terminer*.

V.—He had a right to hold plea of all actions, real, and personal, and mixed, within his seignioriness.

VI.—The king's writ could not run into the Marches, for they were no parcel of the realm of England; nor could the king *intromittere* into any of those liberties for the execution of justice.

These two last heads may be reduced into one, viz., an unlimited exempt jurisdiction in all causes arising within the seigniory; in consequence of which the Lords Marchers had each of them their own chancery for original writs.

Notwithstanding this exclusive jurisdiction, there were two sorts of causes wherein the king's courts held plea, though they arose within the Marches. The first took in all controversies when the Lord Marcher was a party, either in respect to the lordship itself, or the boundaries of it. The second comprehended all such causes wherein it was necessary to write to the bishop, as *quare impedit*, and all issues of marriage and bastardy. In these cases, an appeal was open to the king and his privy council.

The courts of the Lords Marchers, which were generally holden in their castles, consisted of a justiciary, chancellor, seneschal, mareschal, chamberlain, and constable, all of their own appointment, and held their authority *durante bene placito*.

Radnor was at first a royal demesne, and consequently an honour, but subsequently granted to the Lords Marchers. Moelynidd was a Lordship Marcher, holden originally by Hugh Mortimer under the King of England *in capite*, and afterwards, when a descendant of that family was raised to the throne, it became a royal inheritance. The other Lordship Marcher in this district was Elfael, which descended to William de Braos, Lord of Brecknock and Buallt, by marriage with Bertha, granddaughter of Bernard de Newmarche. Roger Clifford, of Clifford Castle, the Earls of Shrewsbury and Montgomery, were also Lords Marchers. The clashing rights of so many petty sovereigns bordering upon each other, produced infinite tumults and disorders. Their several castles were points of attraction as receptacles of felons, criminals, and outlaws, the disaffected and factions subjects of the Welsh Princes, and desperate adventurers, who fled thither to escape the sword of justice, and who were made useful in serving the violent and oppressive purposes of the lords. These neighbouring tyrants sometimes confederated together, and acted in unison, in extending their mutual encroachments, despoiling and destroying the Welsh natives: sometimes they quarrelled about the division of the spoil, involving all their respective tenants, who also were their vassals, in the devastating effects of those bloody frays: sometimes they directed their allied arms against the Princes of Wales, or erected the standard of rebellion against the sovereigns of England: or seduced the martial natives to spend their useless valour on the sands of Ascalon, and in the fields of Cressy. So great, indeed, was their power, which had often made the Kings of England tremble upon their throne, that even Edward I., after having

accomplished the conquest of Wales, made no attempt to innovate or intrench upon their jurisdiction; and, though a new form of government was imposed upon the country, yet the inhabitants of the Marches were left to all the rigour of their former severities.

By the famous statute of Rhuddlan, 12 Edward I., Wales was divided into eight counties,—viz., Glamorgan, Caermarthen, Pembroke, Cardigan, Merioneth, Flint, Caernarvon, and Anglesey. The government and jurisdiction of these counties were framed, in all respects, upon the English plan. The justices were constituted by like commission with the justices in England, and invested with all jurisdiction as full and extensive, as well in bank, as in their circuits. The sheriffs had the same power in their towns and county courts, and the office corresponded in all respects with the English sheriffalty. They had their chancery and exchequer answerable to the English, and the methods of proceeding in all actions, real and personal, were the same, without any variation, as the methods of proceeding in England. These courts, in short, were sisters of the courts of England. and in all respects their equals. The judges in Wales were equal with those in England; nor could the former receive any record sent by the latter. Writs of error must come out of Wales into parliament. In the eyes of the law, Wales was considered as an independent kingdom, ruled and ordered by its own laws and customs. Hence the courts of Westminster assumed no jurisdiction over it; they could not direct processes to the officers of the Welsh courts; they did not hold Wales to be subject to, or placed within, their jurisdiction; and hereupon is grounded the maxim, *Quod breve regis non currit in Walliam*. The king's writs runs not into Wales in all cases whatsoever. And, lastly, the king's courts at Westminster exercised no jurisdiction in these eight shires of Wales, either concurrent or superintendant; but the king's justices there were equal in dignity and power with the justices of England, and absolutely independent of them.

Edward I. allowed but two justices of assize for the whole Principality, one for the northern, and the other for the southern, division. The shires being divided into seigniories, had their courts baron, and courts leet; and the corporate towns had their courts of record. Out of all these courts, and also the sheriff's court and quarter sessions, matters were removable to the great sessions, and not elsewhere, by writ of *corpus cum causâ, certiorari, recordare*, false judgment, or error. To ingratiate himself with his new subjects, he allowed them, through a mistaken policy, to enjoy their liberties, and to hold their estates under

ancient tenures, and to bequeath them under the operation of gavel-kind. This intermixture of Welsh and English tenure was the source of vexatious litigation.

By the 29 Elizabeth, all Wales and the Marches were committed to the government of a lord-lieutenant, who had the authority to appoint deputy-lieutenants. She also added the puisne judges.

Of the Welsh jurisprudence of Edward I., the defects were immediately experienced. It possessed no control over those petty tyrants of Wales, the Lords Marchers, who were too powerful to be corrected by the ordinary course of justice. Their rapacity knew no bounds, and the venality and corruption of the judges were infamous. Hence it was often found necessary to have recourse to an extraordinary jurisdiction by the king himself, who, when the matter was of sufficient importance, held plea originally, and heard the cause sometimes in parliament, and sometimes by persons specially commissioned to try that particular cause. The causes which called for this extraordinary cognizance were generally the riots and tumults occasioned by these overgrown lords, together with disputes about jurisdiction, which were generally attended with great disorders. These weighty causes, after trials in parliament grew out of use, came to be determined by the king in council, or by such particular persons as he assigned for that purpose. And hence arose the establishment of a new court of law, called

*The Council and President of the Marches of Wales.*

Edward IV., King of England, perceived, with regret, when he was Earl of Wigmore, and Lord of Moelynaidd, the outrages committed in the Marches. Gratitude for services he received from the Welsh in the battle of Mortimer's Cross, and compassion for their sufferings, prompted him to digest and execute a plan which should put a check to these desultory enormities. With this view he instituted a court, which was holden in the castle of Ludlow, in the county of Salop, in the centre, as it were, of the Marches of Wales, with all the power, dignity, and splendour of of royalty. The superior members of this court were,—a lord president, a vice-president, a chief justice, and council, among which were the chief justice of Chester, with three other then-existing justices of Wales, representing its three principalities, and many of the nobility resident in the several counties bordering upon the Marches. Subordinate officers were,—a clerk of the council, clerk of the signet, keeper of the castle, gentleman porter, serjeants-at-arms, messengers, and a variety of others.



This court was erected, not by Act of Parliament, but by the king's sole authority. And the end, originally proposed by the institution, was to keep the Lords Marchers in order, and to exercise, as king's vicegerents, his sovereign jurisdiction over these sturdy subjects. And thus having gotten some footing in criminal matters, they began presently to enlarge their bounds, and thrust themselves into all civil causes. They therefore soon superseded the necessity of appealing to the king and privy council, to whom little or none of the Welsh business was henceforth delegated. Most causes, some, perhaps, of the highest consequence only excepted, were submitted to the cognizance of the President and Council of the Marches. The judges allowed them to hold plea in all actions at common law, as debt and trespass upon the case, under £50, in all causes of equity, and in all criminal causes. So great was the extent of business in this court, that more causes were dispatched in a term than in any court in England—above twenty causes have been moved in an afternoon. Perhaps, in addition to the reputed equity of its decisions, the inferiority of the established fees contributed to increase the multiplicity of its business. For all the motions and pleadings in one cause, in one term, the retained counsel received a fee of but five shillings. The superior members of this court were allowed six shillings and eightpence per day, and diet for themselves and servants.

As all human institutions in process of time degenerate from the original rectitude of their proceedings, so it befel this celebrated court; which, though at its first outset, and for some time after, public justice was administered impartially, fell at length into the commission of those corruptions and abuses which its establishment was intended to correct. The preamble to the Act of Parliament enacted for its dissolution, in the first year of the reign of William and Mary, stated that "the powers of the Lord President had been much abused, and that the institution had become a great grievance to the subject. Among these grievances were the malpractices of the attorneys and inferior officers of the court, whereby," as the record stated, "justice had lacked due execution, and the inhabitants had been sundry ways most grievously vexed and molested, as also by long delays of suits, and new exactions of fees, greatly impoverished, so that the court which in the beginning was erected for the ease and relief of the inhabitants, was become to them, through such abuses, most grievous and intolerable." The grievances alluded to may be specified under the following heads: this court adopted the practice of the Star Chamber, whereby the members of it became the sole judges of the law,



the fact, and the penalty; informations were allowed to be received instead of indictments, in order to multiply fines and pecuniary penalties; and a set of harpies, under the denomination of promoters and relators, equally hated by the good and bad, were encouraged, who by hunting out obsolete penalties, taking out writs of *capias*, and using other oppressive devices, continually harassed the subject, alarming the quieter sort of people by processes from London, and robbing the poorer by forced compositions.

*A List of the Lords President of the Court and Council of the Marches, from the commencement of its Institution to its Dissolution.*

A.D.	A.D.
1469. John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester	1559. Sir John Williams, Lord Williams of Thame, Oxon
1482. Edward, Prince of Wales	1560. Sir Philip Sidney, Knight
1502. William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln	1577. John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury
1513. Geoffrey Blythe, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry	1580. Sir Philip Sidney, Knight, re-appointed
1525. John Vesey, Bishop of Exeter	1587. Henry, Earl of Pembroke
1535. Rowland Lee, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry	1602. Edward, Lord Zouch
1543. Richard Sampson, Bishop of Chester	1610. Ralph, Lord Eure
1549. John Dudley, Earl of Warwick	1610. William, Lord Compton, Earl of Northampton—(Council, member of, Thomas Harley, Esq., of Brampton Bryan Castle)
1551. Sir William Herbert, Knight of the Garter	1669. Prince Rupert
1553. Nicholas Heath, Archbishop of York, and Chancellor of England	Richard, Lord Vaughan, Earl of Carberry
Thomas Young, Archbishop of York	1673. Henry, Marquis of Worcester
1555. Sir William Herbert, Knight, re-appointed	1684. Henry Somerset, Duke of Bedford
1556. Gilbert Browne, Bishop of Bath and Wells	Sir John Bridgman, Knight
	1688. Charles, Earl of Macclesfield

It is probable that the use of this court had been superseded, long prior to its dissolution, by the operation of the statute of 27 Henry VIII., cap. 26. From that time Wales became part of the realm of England, governed by the laws and statutes of England, administered by the king's justices, after the same form and fashion as is used in the shires of England. Out of the extent of the Marches were erected five new counties, Radnor, Brecknock, Monmouth, Montgomery, and Denbigh. Monmouth was afterwards annexed to England. In consequence of this statute, Wales is incorporated with England, and made part of the realm.

## CHAPTER IV.

TITLES OF HONOUR; A LIST AND SOME ACCOUNT OF THE NORMAN LORDS OF THIS DISTRICT; EARLS OF RADNOR; NAMES OF THE SHERIFFS; A LIST OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE.

In ancient times, the Lords or Earls of Fferllys, that is, the country lying between the Severn and the Wye, were also Lords of Moelynaidd. This latter title, together with the patrimony annexed, was retained by the descendants of the ancient Reguli of the district, not only long after the arbitrary and unjust cession which William Rufus, King of England, made of it to Ralph de Mortemer, Lord of Wigmore, but almost to the period of the final subjugation of Wales by Edward I. So long did this district persevere in its resistance to Norman encroachments; its last lord of British extraction, viz., Cadwallon ab Maelgon ab Cadwallon, having paid the debt of nature in the year 1234. The title of Lord of Moelynaidd, claimed, indeed, before, and nominally assumed, was then actually devolved upon, and the territory possessed by, the elder branches of the house of Wigmore, with whom they remained, with the occasional interruptions caused by treason and rebellion, till the time in which Edward, Duke of York, Earl of Marche, and Lord of Moelynaidd, grandson of the only surviving heiress of the house of Mortimer, having finally triumphed over the Lancastrian party, ascended the throne of England, under the title of Edward IV. Here follows a list of the Lords of Moelynaidd of the house of Wigmore:—

1087.—Ralph de Mortemer. According to *Domesday Book*, he possessed Pilleth, Norton.

1109.—Robert de Mortemer.

1154.—Hugh de Mortemer. He took Rhys ab Hywell prisoner, and slew in battle Meyric ab Madoc ab Riryd, and Meredudd ab Madoc ab Idnerth.

1171.—Reginald de Mortemer, who married Gwladus ddu, the only surviving child and heiress of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, and in her right was entitled to succeed to the throne of the Principality.

1263.—Roger Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore, and by right of inheritance Prince of Wales. He married Mawd, daughter of William de Braos, Earl or Lord of Brecknock, Buallt, Pain's Castle, Huntington, Radnor, &c. In the year 1242 this Roger built the castles of Cnwclas and Cefn-y-llys, and also the church of Presteigne. He likewise confirmed to Abbey Cwmhîr the grants of the lands with which Cadwallon, Lord of Moelynaidd, its

founder, had endowed it; and, in order to ingratiate himself with the natives, and to overawe their refractory disposition, resided occasionally in his castle of Cwmaron, in which he is even said to have been born. In right of his wife he became possessed of Buallt, Pain's Castle, and Radnor, in the plain of which latter place, a little below the town, he, together with Hugh de Saye, Chief Justiciary of Wales, received a signal defeat from Prince Rhys.

1281.—Edmund Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore. He was wounded in the battle of Buallt by the soldiers of the last Prince of Wales, and died soon after of his wounds in the castle of Wigmore.

1320.—Roger Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore. His immense estates were all confiscated, and Cantref Moelynaidd became a royal property.

1357.—Roger Mortimer. This young nobleman was of the king's body-guard in the battle of Cressy. Edward III., in the 29th year of his reign, restored him to the Earldom of Marche and Wigmore, and Lordship of Moelynaidd, and to all his grandfather's inheritances, honours, and estates, both in England and Wales. He possessed Radnor, Werthrynion, Cwmydauddwr, Cefn-y-llys, Pilleth, and Cnwclas, all in this district, and was one of the council of nine appointed to direct the business of the kingdom, during the minority of Richard II., King of England.—(1377.)

Edmund Mortimer, Earl of Marche and Wigmore, and Lord of Moelynaidd, married Philippa, daughter and heiress of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, second son of King Edward III., in whose right he was Earl of Ulster in Ireland, and had issue Roger and Edmund. King Richard II. announced Roger to be his successor; the parliament declared him heir to the crown,—(1397,) and the Duke of Gloucester, his uncle, proposed to give him immediate possession of the throne of England. This project he modestly declined. He was soon after made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, where he was slain in a skirmish by the natives. Edmund was killed in the battle of Pilleth, by Owen Glyndwr-dwy.—(1402). His nephew, a youth, and heir to the crown, was also taken prisoner by the Welsh chieftain, whom Henry IV., through jealousy of his just claims, detained in honourable custody at Windsor, and allowed not his name to be once mentioned in parliament.

Roger Mortimer, Earl of Marche, Ulster, and Wigmore, Lord of Trim, Clare, and Connaught in Ireland, and Lord of Moelynaidd in the Marches of Wales, married Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, by whom he had issue Roger and Edmund.

Edmund, son of the above named Roger, was the last Earl of Marche and Lord of Moelynaidd of the house of Mortimer. He died without issue,—(1425). But his sister Anne, who had espoused Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cambridge, transmitted her brother's immense estates, as well as claim to the crown, to her son Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York. He was slain in the battle of Wakefield,—(1460,) and succeeded by his son Edward, Duke of York, Earl of Marche, and Lord of Moelynaidd, who, in the following year, renewed the claim made by his father to the throne of England, achieved a decisive victory at Mortimer's Cross, in Herefordshire, principally by the assistance of his Welsh partizans, and was soon after proclaimed king, under the title of Edward IV.—(1461). His daughter Elizabeth was married to King Henry VII., and thereby became the mother of King Henry VIII.

We learn from *Domesday Book* that Radnor was selected by William I., the conqueror of England, to be his royal demesne, and from that circumstance obtained the distinguished title of *Honour*. How far it descended among the posterity of that monarch, or whether it was conferred on the person of Hugh Lasne, who, according to the same authority, claimed it under a promise said to have been made him by William Fitz Osborn, the great and first Earl of Hereford of the Norman race, is equally uncertain. It is, however, well known that, during some of the baronial wars, the town and castle of Radnor were possessed by Richard, Duke of Cornwall, and King of the Romans.—(1100).

It is, therefore, probable that Richard at that time united the Lordship of Radnor with the Dukedom of Cornwall, an alliance subsisting in the remotest period. Long, however, before the time of Richard, there existed Lords of Radnor, if not among the branches of the royal family of England, yet among the descendants of those who accompanied the Conqueror in his expedition. For Philip, *alias* Peter, de Braos, having espoused Bertha, daughter of Milo, Earl of Hereford, and grand-daughter of Bernard de Newmarche, the conqueror of the three cantrefs of Brecknockshire, was, in his wife's right, Lord of Brecknock, Buallt, and Radnor. He had issue William, Giles, and Reginald.

1. William de Braos was a Lord Marcher of immense estates, and consequently possessed great influence and power over the affairs of Wales. Devoid of principle, he joined and deserted the barons in their wars against King John, as his interest preponderated, and once mortgaged the castles of Brecknock, Hay, and Radnor to that monarch. Having invited some Welsh chieftains to an entertainment holden in his castle of Abergavenny, he violated the sacred laws of hospitality, and caused

them to be assassinated. He possessed, besides vast property in Brecknockshire, Monmouthshire, and Sussex, the castles of Colwyn, Pain's Castle, and Radnor, in this district, and the castle of Huntington, in Herefordshire. He married Eva, daughter of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, who had for her dower the Lordships of Abergavenny, Kington, Radnor, Knighton, &c. He endeavoured to atone for his numerous iniquities by bequeathing the tithes of the parish of Llanfihangel-nant-moelyn, in this county, to the Knights of St. John in Jerusalem; but the King of England, provoked at his atrocities, compelled him to flee into Ireland, and thence into France, where it is said he perished in great want and misery.

2. His brother Giles was consecrated Bishop of Hereford in the year 1200: a great warrior, and who had an active part in procuring the *Magna Charta*. Through his intercession, Pain's Castle, Elfael, Clun, and Knighton, were restored to Walter Fychan, son of Eineon Clyd, Lord of Elfael, who was murdered by the Normans, as he was returning from the splendid entertainment given by his father-in-law, Prince Rhys, in the castle of Aberteifi, in Cardiganshire. At his death, Giles left his large possessions to his younger brother Reginald,—(1215,) who married Gwladus ddu, daughter of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales. This noble lady, surviving her husband, was espoused by Reginald Mortimer, Lord of Moelynaidd, who, in right of his wife, carried out of the family of de Braos a very considerable property in addition to his own. From this period, the Lords of Moelynaidd became Lords of Radnor.

1275.—Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, espoused a daughter and co-heiress of William de Braos, in the reign of Edward I. He joined Roger de Mortimer against King Edward II.—(1321.)

1361.—Died, William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, &c., who, by espousing the widow of Lord Edmund Mortimer, was Lord of Moelynaidd and Radnor.

1399.—Edmund Stafford, Earl of Buckingham, married a Bohun, who carried the Radnor property into that family.

1460.—The Bohun property was divided into two shares; one remained in the house of York, and the other was distributed among the Buckingham family.

#### *Earls of Radnor.*

The first Earl of Radnor was John Robarts, Lord Robarts of Truro, in the county of Cornwall. He was created in the year 1679, and was succeeded by his grandson Charles Robarts, in the

year 1685, who, dying in 1723, was succeeded by his nephew Henry. He died in the year 1741, and the last Earl of Radnor of this name and family was his cousin, John Robarts. The title being extinct in the year 1757, was restored in the person of William Pleydell Bouverie, who was created Earl of Radnor September 28, 1765, and, in default of issue, the title of Earl of Radnor was to descend to the heirs male of his father. His lordship married, January 14, 1748, Harriet, only daughter and heir of Sir Mark Stuart Pleydell, Bart., who left his estate to his lordship, directing each person enjoying the same to use the name of Pleydell Bouverie. By this lady, he had issue Jacob, who, on his father's death, on January 28, 1776, succeeded to the title, and was the second Earl of Radnor of that name. He was born March 4, 1750, and married, January 23, 1777, Anne, daughter and co-heir of Anthony Duncombe, Lord Feversham, by whom he had issue William, Viscount Folkstone, who, born May 11, 1779, married, October 3, 1800, Catherine Pelham Clinton, only child of Henry, Earl of Lincoln, eldest son of the second Duke of Newcastle, by whom he has several children.

The family of Bouverie is of ancient and honourable extraction in the Low Countries. The first of this name that settled in England was Lawrence des Bouveries, whose grandson William was created a baronet by Queen Anne, February 19, 1714, whose second son, Sir Jacob, having succeeded to the baronetage, changed his name by Act of Parliament from Des Bouveries to Bouverie, and was by George II., June 29, 1747, created Lord Longford, Baron Longford, and Viscount Folkstone. He married Mary, daughter and heir of Bartholomew Clarke, Esq., of Northamptonshire, by whom he had William Pleydell, the first Earl of Radnor of that name.

### *A List of Sheriffs.<sup>1</sup>*

#### HENRY VIII.

##### A.D.

- 1544. John Baker, Prestelgne
- 1545. James Vaughan, Hargest
- 1546. John Bradshaw, Prestelgne

#### EDWARD VI.

- 1547. Richard Blick, New Radnor
- 1548. Peter Lloyd, Boultribrook
- 1549. Rhys Gwillim, Aberedw
- 1550. Sir Adam Milton, Salop
- 1551. Thomas Lewis, Harpton
- 1552. James Price, Monachtu

#### MARY.

##### A.D.

- 1553. Griffith Jones, Trewern
- 1554. Edward Price, Knighton
- 1555. Sir Adam Milton, Salop
- 1556. John Bradshaw, Prestelgne
- 1557. Peter Lloyd, Boultribrook

#### ELIZABETH.

- 1558. John Bradshaw, Prestelgne
- 1559. Stephen Price, Pilleth
- 1560. Evan Lewis, Gladestry
- 1561. John Knill, Knill

<sup>1</sup> We hope that some of our Radnorshire members may be able to supply the deficiencies, and give the continuation, of this list, as well as of the succeeding one.  
—ED. ARCH. CAMB.

## A.D.

1562. Sir Robert Whitney, Whitney  
 1563. Morgan Meredith, Llynwent  
 1564. John Price, Monachtu  
 1565. Evan Lewis, Gladestry  
 1566. Robert Vaughan, Winforton  
 1567. Griffith Jones, Llowes  
 1568. John Bradshaw, Presteigne  
 1569. Edward Price, Knighton  
 1570. Lewis Lloyd, Boultribrook  
 1571. Robert Vaughan, Presteigne  
 1572. David Lloyd Meredith, Nantmel  
 1573. William Lewis, Nash  
 1574. James Price, Monachtu  
 1575. Edward Price, Knighton  
 1576. John Price, Monachtu  
 1577. John Price, Pilleth  
 1578. Evan Lewis, Gladestry  
 1579. Hugh Lloyd, Bettws  
 1580. Roger Vaughan, Clyro  
 1581. Lewis Lloyd, Boultribrook  
 1582. Rhys Lewis, Gladestry  
 1583. Thomas Wigmore, Shobdon  
 1584. Evan Lewis, Gladestry  
 1585. Morgan Meredith, Llynwent  
 1586. Thomas Hankey, Ludlow  
 1587. Lewis Lloyd, Boultribrook  
 1588. John Weaver, Stepleton  
 1589. John Bradshaw, Presteigne  
 1590. Edward Price, Knighton  
 1591. Hugh Lloyd, Bettws  
 1592. Evan Lewis, Gladestry  
 1593. Peter Lloyd, Stocking  
 1594. Thomas Price, Knighton  
 1595. Humphrey Cornewall, Stanage  
 1596. Edmund Vinsalley, Presteigne  
 1597. Clement Price, Coedgwgwan  
 1598. Thomas Wigmore, Shobdon  
 1599. James Price, Monachtu  
 1600. Richard Fowler, Abbey Cwmhir  
 1601. James Price, Pilleth  
 1602. Lewis Lloyd, Boultribrook

## JAMES I.

1603. Edward Winston, Presteigne  
 1604. John Bradshaw, Presteigne  
 1605. Humphrey Cornewall, Berrington  
 1606. Evan Vaughan, Bugaildu  
 1607. John Townshend, Ludlow  
 1608. — Whitney, Whitney  
 1609. Sir Robert Harley, Brampton  
 1610. John Vaughan, Kinnersley  
 1611. Hugh Lewis,  
 1612. Thomas Powell, Cwmydauddwr  
 1613. James Price, Pilleth  
 1614. John Lloyd, Bettws  
 1615. Richard Fowler, Abbey Cwmhir  
 1616. Robert Whitney, Whitney  
 1617. Richard Jones, Trewern  
 1618. Ezekiel Beestone, Walton

## A.D.

1619. Samuel Parker, Ludlow  
 1620. Hugh Lewis, Harpton  
 1621. Humphrey Cornewall, Brampton  
 1622. Allen Currard, Presteigne  
 1623. Thomas Rhys, Dissarth  
 1624. John Read, Presteigne

## CHARLES I.

1625. Humphrey Walcot, Walcot  
 1626. Richard Fowler,  
 1627. Evan Vaughan, Bugaildu  
 1628. Robert Weaver, Aylmstry  
 1629. Griffith Jones, Presteigne  
 1630. William Vaughan, Llowes  
 1631. John Maddocks,  
 1632. James Philipps, Llan  
 1633. Roderic Gwynne, Llandlledd  
 1634. Richard Rodd, Rodd  
 1635. Nicholas Meredith, Presteigne  
 1636. Morgan Vaughan, Bugaildu  
 1637. Morris Lewis, Stones  
 1638. Evan Davies, Llanddewi  
 1639. Brian Crowther, Knighton  
 1640. Robert Williams, Caebalfa  
 1641. John Powell, Stanage  
 1642. William Latchard, Bettws  
 1643. Hugh Lloyd, Caerfagu  
 1644. Hugh Lloyd, Caerfagu  
 1645. Brian Crowther, Knighton  
 1646. Thomas Weaver, Aylmstry  
 1647. Robert Martin, New Radnor  
 1648. Robert Martin, Jun., New Radnor

## INTERREGNUM.

1649. Henry Williams, Caebalfa  
 1650. Nicholas Taylor, Presteigne  
 1651. John Danzey, Gladestry  
 1652. John Will,

## OLIVER CROMWELL.

1653. John Walsham, Knill  
 1654. Samuel Powell, Stanage  
 1655. Richard Fowler, Abbey Cwmhir  
 1656. John Davies, Monachtu  
 1657. James Price, Pilleth

## RICHARD CROMWELL.

1658. Thomas Lewis, Harpton  
 1659. Thomas Lewis, Harpton

## CHARLES II.

1660. Evan Davies, Llanddewi  
 1661. John Walcot, Walcot  
 1662. — Lewis, Hindwell  
 1663. Henry Williams, Caebalfa  
 1664. Thomas Eaglestone, Presteigne  
 1665. Nicholas Taylor, Heath  
 1666. Robert Martin, New Radnor  
 1667. Andrew Philipps, Llanddewi



## A.D.

1668. Ezekiel Beestone, Walton  
 1669. Roger Stephens, Knowle  
 1670. John Walsham, Knull  
 1671. John Richards, Evanjobb  
 1672. Edward Davies, Llanddewi  
 1673. James Lloyd, Kington  
 1674. William Whitcombe, London  
 1675. William Probert, Llanddewi  
 1676. Robert Cuttler, Farrington  
 1677. Richard Vaughan, Monmouth  
 1678. Hugh Powell, Cwmellan  
 1679. Thomas Vaughan, Bugaildu  
 1680. Henry Probert, Llowes  
 1681. Henry Mathews, Lantwardine  
 1682. Evan Powell, Llanbister  
 1683. Thomas Lewis, Harpton  
 1684. John Davies, Coedglasson

## JAMES II.

1685. Samuel Powell, Stanage  
 1686. Henry Davies, Graig  
 1687. William Taylor, Norton  
 1688. Nicholas Taylor, Heath

## WILLIAM III.

1689. Richard Vaughan, Clyro  
 1690. John Fowler, Bron-y-dre  
 1691. William Probert, Llanddewi  
 1692. Thomas Vaughan, Bugaildu  
 1693. Hugh Lewis, Hindwell  
 1694. Robert Cuttler, Street  
 1695. Thomas Lewis, Nantgwyllt  
 1696. William Fowler, Grainge  
 1697. Thomas Lewis, Harpton  
 1698. Thomas Williams, Caebalfa  
 1699. Walter Davies, Ludlow  
 1700. Edward Price, Boulitbrook  
 1701. John Waddeley, Hereford

## ANNE.

1702. John Read, Montgomery  
 1703. — Price, Presteigne  
 1704. Morgan Vaughan, Bugaildu  
 1705. David Morgan, Coedglasson  
 1706. Edward Howarth, Caebalfa  
 1707. Adam Price, Boulitbrook  
 1708. Hugh Gough, Knighton  
 1709. William Chase, London  
 1710. Charles Hanmer, Llanddewi  
 1711. Charles Walcot, Walcot  
 1712. Jones Stephens, Bessbrook  
 1713. Roger Tonman, Vron

## GEORGE I.

1714. Walter Price, Cefnbyll  
 1715. Edward Fowler, Abbey Cwmhâr  
 1716. John Clarke, Blaiddfa  
 1717. John Miles, Evanjobb  
 1718. Marmaduke Gwynne, Garth

## A.D.

1719. Hugh Powell, Cwmellan  
 1720. Fletcher Powell, Downton  
 1721. Nicholas Taylor, Heath  
 1722. Charles Hanmer, Llanddewi  
 1723. Giles Whitehall, Moor  
 1724. Hugh Morgan, Bettws  
 1725. Polliot Powell, Stanage  
 1726. Edward Burton, Vronlâs  
 1727. Edward Shipman, Bugaildu

## GEORGE II.

1728. Henry Williams, Skynlâs  
 1729. Harford Jones, Kington  
 1730. John Tyler, Dilwyn  
 1731. Stephen Harris, Bessbrook  
 1732. Thomas Holland, Llangunllo  
 1733. Thomas Gronous, London  
 1734. Matthew Davies, Presteigne  
 1735. John Clarke, Blaiddfa  
 1736. John Williams, Skreen  
 1737. John Jones, Trevannon  
 1738. Sir Robert Cornewall, Berrington  
 1739. Henry Howarth, Caebalfa  
 1740. Mansel Powell, Yerdasley  
 1741. Edward Price, Boulitbrook  
 1742. Thomas Hughes, Gladestry  
 1743. Peter Rickards, Evanjobb  
 1744. William Wynter, Brecon  
 1745. William Ball, Kington  
 1746. Henry Williams, Skynlâs  
 1747. John Patteshall, Puddleston  
 1748. John Warter, Kington  
 1749. Morgan Evans, Llanbarrhyd  
 1750. Hugh Gough, Knighton  
 1751. Francis Walker, Vernyhall  
 1752. Thomas Vaughan, Bugaildu  
 1753. Richard Lloyd, Llanbadarn fynydd  
 1754. John Bishop, Gladestry  
 1755. William Go—, Kingwood  
 1756. John Lewis, Presteigne  
 1757. John Evans, Cwmydaudwr  
 1758. Daniel Davies, Llanbadarn fawr  
 1759. David Stephens, Nantmel  
 1760. John Daykins, Llanbister

## GEORGE III.

1761. John Evans, Llanbarrhyd  
 1762. Evan Vaughan, Llwynmadoc  
 1763. James Williams, Trawley  
 1764. James Broom, Ewington  
 1765. Sir Hans Fowler, Abbey Cwmhâr  
 1766. Samuel Bevan, Newchurch  
 1767. Sir John Meredith, Brecon  
 1768. John Trumper, Michaelchurch  
 1769. James Watkins, Clifford  
 1770. Marmaduke Gwynne, Garth  
 1771. Charles Gore, Ty-fannor  
 1772. William Whitecombe, Clyro  
 1773. Bernard Holland, Llanbister

## A.D.

1774. Walter Wilkins, Maeslough  
 1775. John Griffiths, Kington  
 1776. Richard Davies, Llanstephen  
 1777. William Powell, Llanwrthwl  
 1778. Harford Jones, Presteigne  
 1779. Jonathan Field, Llanbadarn fynydd  
 1780. Thomas Cook, Ludlow  
 1781. Jonathan Bowen, Knighton  
 1782. Thomas Bevan, Skynlâs  
 1783. Thomas Price, Clascwm

## A.D.

1784. Buthe Shelley, Michaelchurch  
 1785. James Price, Clyro  
 1786. Bridgwater Meredith, Clyro  
 1787. John Price, Penybont  
 1788. Bell Lloyd, Boulitbrook  
 1789. Thomas Duppa,  
 1790. Francis Garbett, Knill  
 1797. Percival Lewis, Downton  
 1803. M. H. T. Gwynne, Llanellwedd

*A List of Members of Parliament for the County of Radnor.*

## CHARLES II.

## A.D.

1660. Sir Richard Lloyd  
 1661. Sir Richard Lloyd  
 1678. Rowland Gwynne, Esq.  
 1681. Rowland Gwynne, Esq.

## JAMES II.

1685. Richard Williams, Esq.  
 1688. Sir Rowland Gwynne

## WILLIAM III.

1690. John Jefferies, Esq.  
 1695. John Jefferies, Esq.  
 1698. Thomas Harley, Esq.  
 1701. Thomas Harley, Esq.

## ANNE.

1702. Thomas Harley, Esq.  
 1705. Thomas Harley, Esq.  
 1708. Thomas Harley, Esq.  
 1710. Thomas Harley, Esq.  
 1713. Thomas Harley, Esq.

## GEORGE I.

## A.D.

1714. Sir Richard Fowler.  
 1722. Sir Humphrey Howarth

## GEORGE II.

1727. Sir Humphrey Howarth  
 1734. Sir Humphrey Howarth  
 1741. Sir Humphrey Howarth  
 1747. Sir Humphrey Howarth  
 1754. Sir Humphrey Howarth

## GEORGE III.

1761. Lord Caernarvon  
 1768. Chase Price, Esq.  
 1774. Chase Price, Esq.  
 1780. Thomas Johnes, Esq.  
 1784. Thomas Johnes, Esq.  
 1790. Thomas Johnes, Esq.  
 1796. Walter Wilkins, Esq.  
 1802. Walter Wilkins, Esq.  
 1807. Walter Wilkins, Esq.  
 1812. Walter Wilkins, Esq.  
 1818. Walter Wilkins, Esq.

(To be continued.)

## LLANDRILLO YN RHOS.

THIS parish is on the eastern side of the district of Rhos, and lies within the limits of the county of Denbigh. The village and church are on the slope of the hill called Bryn Eurian, a short distance from the sea, on the shore of which lies Capel Trillo, already described in the pages of this Journal, (i. Third Series, p. 182.) According to the highly probable theory of Professor Rees, in his *Welsh Saints*, this parish formed one of the oldest ecclesiastical divisions of the district; because several chapelries, now independent benefices, were originally attached to it, as we learn from Ecton, in his *Thesaurus*, and from the Professor's own work. In the latter we find the following enumeration of these chapelries, with the names of the saints belonging to the feasts of their dedications:—

“Llandrillo yn Rhos, or Dinerth; *Trillo*.—Llanelian; *Eliau*.—Llansantffraid Glan Conwy, or Diserth; *Ffraid*.—Capel Santffraid; *Ffraid*.—Llysfaen (Caernarvonshire); *Cynfran*.”

Of these four chapelries the third no longer exists; and the circumstance of the fourth being in a different county shows that the ecclesiastical division of this district into parishes took place before that of Wales into counties. Professor Rees quotes the following passage from Edwards' edition of Willis' *St. Asaph*:—

“Llanelian, Llansantffraid, and Llysfaen are supposed to have been chapels of ease of this parish, because the Rector and Vicar have a share of the tithes each.”

The name of Dinerth seems to be older than that compounded of the name of the patron saint; and it shows, what the position of the place renders probable, that a village of this name existed here at a very early period. A farm house, situated a little to the westward of the church, is still called Dinarth Fawr. It is a locality peculiarly well adapted for a small secure port, sheltered from all winds, except the north-east, and where, even now, a trade of some value is carried on in limestone and timber.

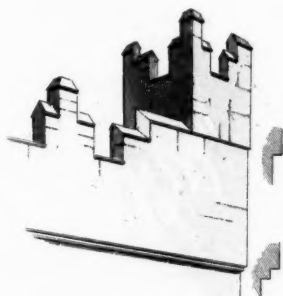


*H. Kennedy del.*

*Llandrillo yn Rhos Church, Denbighshire.*

*As restored, 1858.*

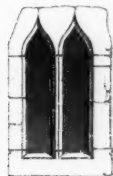
*Llandrillo yn Rhos Tower*



*Tower 19' 6" Square*

*Orientation of Church E.N.E.*

*W side of Tower*

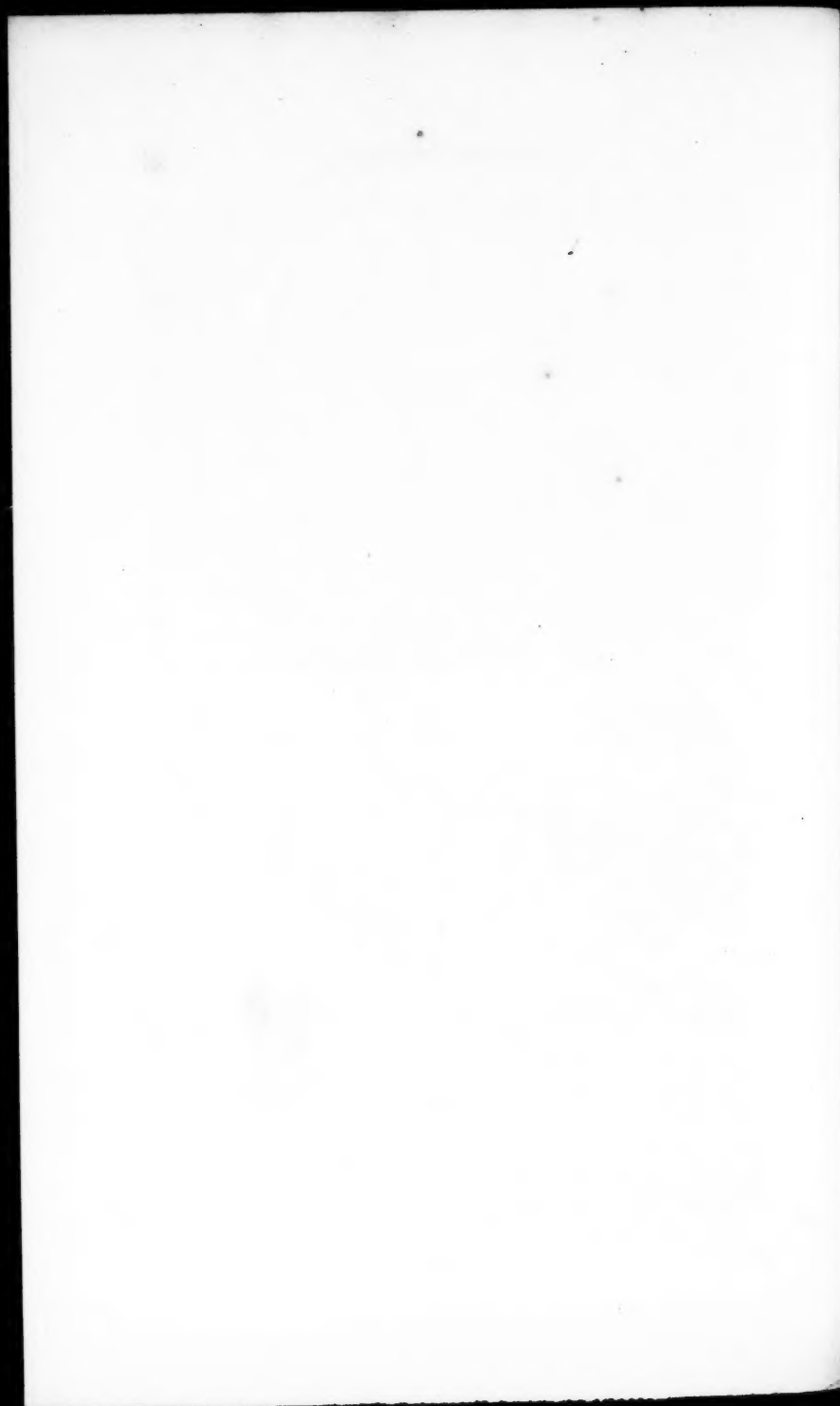


*Double-arch Window  
E side of Tower*

*H. del.*

*J.H. & Co. Sc.*





We learn from Rees' *Welsh Saints*, that St. Trillo, who flourished about the middle of the sixth century, was the son of Ithel Hael. There is another church called after him in the Vale of Edeirnion, Merionethshire. His festival occurs on the 16th of June.

The church, which is now in process of reparation, by H. Kennedy, Esq., consists of two aisles, separated by four arches of Late Perpendicular style. In the north wall of the north aisle are traces of other arches, indicating that a chapel was either erected here, or was intended to be joined on. In each of the aisles are large five-light eastern windows, of a design similar to those at Whitchurch, near Denbigh.—(*Archæologia Cambrensis*, ii. Third Series, p. 224.) The south windows are of three lights; and only a loop occurs in the north wall. The



Font at Llandrillo yn Rhos.

font is an octagonal basin, of rather unusual design, standing on a base more recent than itself; and it would seem to belong to an edifice earlier than that which now exists.

The timbering of the roof of the north aisle is of a plan not commonly found in churches of this date, though,

from its simplicity and facility of construction, it is frequently met with in churches of the present day. The main-beams of the principals have a tie-beam at more than half their altitude, and athwart this tie-beam two springers, or subsidiary beams, starting half way down between the tie-beam and the top of the wall, run up, cross each other above the tie-beam, and then fasten themselves into the principals. A series of three quadrilaterals above three triangles is thus formed, all strongly pegged together, light in appearance, and sufficiently rigid to have stood, perhaps for three centuries.

On a slab occurs the following inscription, of the sixteenth century:—

† HIC JACET EDNEVED QVON	NDAM VICAR
PROPICIETVR DEVS AMEN	
EWNN C <sup>o</sup> LRNEYRT DE DYNEYRT C <sup>o</sup> ANME	

This inscription is curious, not only for recording the name of the ecclesiastical personage, but also for preserving the ancient name of the parish.

One of the most remarkable features of the building is the Tower, at the west end of the north aisle. In its walls are loops, with ogee heads; it has a watch-place at the head of its staircase, and the battlements are stepped in the Irish fashion, parallel examples of which occur at Llanbeblig, in Caernarvonshire, and Llanarth, in Cardiganshire; but, with these exceptions, this kind of battlement is hardly met with in Wales.

On the hill side, a little above the church, are the remains of an ancient mansion, called Llys Eurian, consisting of a few "ivy mantled" walls, with the traces of the courts and rooms still to be made out. A fire-place, surmounted by a tall chimney, still exists, and has been lately repaired,—not, however, in the best archæological taste. There is a tradition in the neighbourhood that the perpetuation of a family in that district depends on



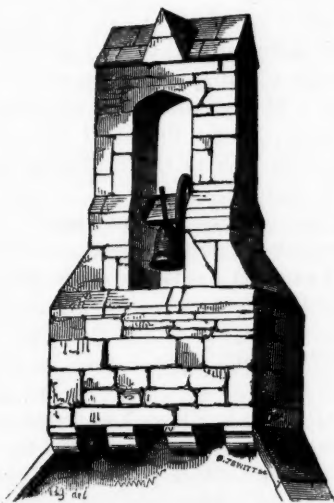
the standing of the chimney in question. These remains are of the Tudor period, though there is one small doorway probably of the fourteenth century.

On the summit of Bryn Eurian still exists a British fortified post, with encircling wall, tumuli, and road of approach; but a detailed and illustrated description of this is reserved for a future occasion.<sup>1</sup> H. L. J.

## ARVONA MEDIÆVA.

## No. XI.

## LLANRHOS, OR EGLWYS YN RHOS.



Bell Gable at Eglwys yn Rhos.

THIS parish lies on the isthmus which connects the promontory of Gogarth with the mainland. It occupies

<sup>1</sup> For full information as to all the history and traditions of this district, reference should be made to the *History of Aberconwy*, by the Rev. Robert Williams, M.A., a scarce and valuable work.

the rocky portion of the ground, and the village, with the church, lies barely sheltered from the western gales by the rising ground of Diganwy. The name "Rhos" indicates that the district lay waste within the reach of historical record; and, judging from the name of the patron saint of the church,—St. Hilary,—a Norman, not a British saint, it may be inferred that the parish was not formed until after the Norman Kings of England had carried forward their arms from the banks of the Dee to those of the Conwy. Llanrhos is the ancient name of the parish, according to the tradition of the locality, and Eglwys yn Rhos is its more modern denomination, in the opinion of the learned historian of Aberconwy; still the omission of the saint's name, and the fact of that name being a foreign one, show something exceptional in the ecclesiastical history of the district.

The parish church, which stands in the middle of the village, in a beautiful situation a little below the escarpment of the rocks of Gloddaeth, is a small building of a cruciform plan. The northern and southern arms of the cross can, however, hardly be called transepts; they are, rather, chapels added on to the building, consisting of a single aisle and chancel.

The oldest part of the church, ascertainable by the style of any sculptured portion, is the eastern wall of the north chapel; but most likely the main body of the walls of the nave is of at least equally remote date. In this chapel there is an eastern window of two lights, of the Decorated period, with ogee heads to the lights, trifoliated, remarkably tall and acute. The other windows were, until lately, of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, but several new ones have been inserted during repairs of recent date. The bell gable is of rather peculiar design, simple, yet highly effective; and the corbelling by which it is supported is not of common occurrence in this part of Wales.

H. L. J.

## A BRIEF NOTICE OF MANX CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

THERE are several points of extreme interest in the civil and ecclesiastical history of the Isle of Man which are not generally known. The following notice is compiled chiefly from the *Annals of Ulster*, the *Annals of the Four Masters*, Rymer's *Fœdera*, the Harleian MSS., Sacheverell's *History of the Isle of Man*, the *Chronicon Manniæ*, and Seacome's *History of the House of Stanley*.

It is doubtful if the Romans ever occupied the Isle of Man. The Roman altar at Castletown was removed thither from the Roman station near Ellenborough, in Cumberland. Coins of Germanicus and Agricola are said to have been found at Castletown.

Druidism prevailed there till probably the middle of the fifth century. Perhaps the name of the island (anciently common to it and Anglesey) was derived from its presumed peculiar sanctity as the *island residence of the holy wise men*.—(Compare the Sanscrit *Mân* with *Menu*, *Minos*, *Menes*, *Manach*, and *Monk*.) The Norwegians, as appears from a Runic inscription at Kirk-michael, called it Maun. Maune was one of the names of St. Patrick.

St. Patrick is considered by the Manx as their apostle. He left Germanus first Bishop of Man, A.D. 447. The Bishopric of Man is thus the oldest existing in the British Isles. The Hyberno-Scotch were in occupation of the island till the seventh century, and it was esteemed such a seat of learning that Scotch Princes were educated there, under its bishops. Welsh Princes held the sovereignty from the middle of the seventh century till it was wrested from them by Harald Haarfagr and the Vikingr. Orry, or Erik, a Dane, gave it the Scandinavian constitution, (still subsisting,) in the year 920. A fresh dynasty was established by Goddard Crovan, in 1077, partially interrupted by the terrific invasion of Magnus Barefoot, who, in 1100, united the sees of Man and Sodor (the Sudoer, Sudoreys, or *Southern Islands*, i.e. Iona, Mull, and the adjacent isles.) The union of the sees, and the royal line of Goddard Crovan, continued till the Scottish conquest, in 1270. Sir William de Montacute conquered the isle from the Scots, 1344, claiming the crown partly in his own right, and partly in that of his wife, a descendant of Olave the Black, of the race of Goddard Crovan. Their son, Sir William de Montacute, sold his rights to William Scrope, Earl of Wiltshire, 1393, but on his attainder they passed to the crown of England, and Henry

IV. ultimately granted the isle to Sir John Stanley, in 1406. It continued in the Stanley family till the death, in 1735, of James, tenth Earl of Derby, who had given to the island, through the exertions of Bishop Wilson, in 1703, the Act of Settlement, considered as the Manx *Magna Charta*. The male line failing, the lord's rights in the island passed, through Charlotte, Baroness Strange, into the Athol family, and thence, by purchase from John Duke of Athol, in 1765, to the British crown. The act for this purchase has been named the Act of Revestment.

The Isle of Man is no part of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It has its own legislature, consisting of the House of Keys, (Manx, *Kiare-as-feed*, four-and-twenty,) the Council of the Isle, and the Queen in Council.

Its succession of bishops has continued from the first unbroken. Thomas Stanley, who was bishop before the Reformation, and was deprived by Henry VIII., was restored by Mary, and continued till his death under Elizabeth. During the commonwealth the see was vacant, but, at the restoration, Samuel Rutter, who had been archdeacon, was consecrated bishop. These different events may be traced in the subjoined "Catalogue of Kings." The ancient arms of the Isle of Man were, a "ship in her ruff;" these were changed to "three legs with the mottoe *Quocunque jeceris stabit*," after the Scottish conquest. The ancient arms of the Bishopric of Sodor and Man were, St. Columba (Maughold?) in a coracle, over head a blazing star. At present, and since the Scottish conquest, they are, *Gules*, the Virgin Mary, on three ascents, with her arms extended between two pillars, supporting on the dexter a church, all proper, in base the present arms of the island, and surmounted by a mitre.

Subjoined is a chronological list of the Kings, Lords, and Bishops of Man, with the contemporary English Sovereigns.

# A CATALOGUE OF THE KINGS OF MAN, WITH CONTEMPORARY BISHOPS AND ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.

COMPILED BY THE REV. J. G. CUMMING, M.A., F.G.S.

A.D.		English Sovereigns.	
Bishops.		A.D.	
444	St. Patrick converts the Manx	440	<i>Mannanan Beg Mac-g-Lheir</i> reigns in Man, a reputed magician
447	Germanus first Bishop of Man	520	<i>Maelguyn</i> , nephew to King Arthur, conquers the Isle from the Scots, and is succeeded by his son
470	Conindrius	580	<i>Rhán</i> , who was defeated by Aidun M'Gabhrian, who appoints first,
485	Romulus	581	<i>Brennus</i> , his nephew, viceroy in Man, and secondly, his own son
498	Maughold	594	<i>Eugenius</i> , whose three sons, Ferquard, Fiacre and Donald were educated under Conanus, the then Bishop of the Isle, but in the year
518	Lomanus	624	<i>Edwyn</i> King of Northumberland took it from the Scots, but was again expelled by
540	Conchan	650	<i>Cadwallon</i> , Prince of Wales, after whom we have in succession
570	Rooney	678	<i>Cadwalader</i> , his son
600	Conanus	703	<i>Edwal</i> , his son
648	Contentus	720	<i>Roderic Moeleynac</i> , his sons
?	Baldus	755	<i>Hocell</i> Cynan Tindaethwy
?	Malchus	817	<i>Merfyn Frych</i> = <i>Essylt</i>
		843	<i>Roderic Maur</i> (the Great)
		877	Cadell Aberfyn Anaraut
		888	<i>Harald Haarfagr</i> having made himself supreme in Norway,
			Egbert, 827
			Ethelwulf, 887
			Alfred, 872

seized upon the Orkneys, and Sudreyjar, and ultimately the Isle of Man, where he left as viceroi, or jarl, and transmitted the kingdom to his son

890 *Ketil*, who shortly afterwards declared himself independent, and transmitted the kingdom to his son

892 *Helgi*, who dying was succeeded by his son

894 *Thorstein*, whom the native chiefs rising in rebellion expelled, and in his place succeeded

895 *Nial*, or *Niel*, after whom came his nephew

914 *Anlaf* (or *Olave* ?), but about the year

920 *Gorree*, or *Orry* (Erik ?), the Dane landed at the Lhane, in the north of the island, and quietly got possession of the throne. He is the reputed founder of the House of Keys and of the Tynwald Court. He also divided the island into the six sheadings. His son

947 *Guthred*, or *Godröd*, founded Castle Rushen, succeeded by his sons

954 *Reginald*

960 *Olave*

? *Allan*, or *Olain*—(Fingall and Goddard ?)

973 *Macon*, or *Hacon*, son of Harald, King of Dublin. He gave to the Isle of Man its ancient arms, the device of a ship, and was succeeded by his brother

986 *Goddard*

996 *Reginald*, succeeded by his nephew

1004 *Suibne*

1034 *Harald*

1040 *Goddard*, son of Sygtrig, King of the Danes in Dublin

1076 *Fingall*, who was slain in battle at Skyhill, near Ramsey, together with Sygtrig M'Olave, King of Dublin, by

1025 Brandinus  
1050 Roolwer of Rolf  
1065 William  
1077 Amund M'Olave

Danish Bishops

Edward I. 901

Athelstan, 925

Edred, 947

Edwy, 955

Edgar, 959

Edward II., 975

Ethelred II., 978

Edmund Ironside, 1016

Canute, 1017

Harold I., 1036

Hardicanute, 1039

Edward the Confessor, 1041

William the Conqueror, 1066

William Rufus, 1087

1077 *Goddard Crown*, son of Harold the Black, of Iceland, during whose reign *Magnus Barefoot*, King of Norway, seizes the kingdom of Man, and appoints as his viceroy Outher, who was deposed and slain by the natives. Magnus returned in 1098, but was killed at Moichaba in 1103

1083

1100 Veruundus, or Hamund, first Bishop of *Sodor and Man*

1104 *Lagman*, who vacated the throne, aiming at the throne, and died in the Holy Land, 1111

Henry I., 1100

Reginald and his two brothers kill their uncle Olave, 1154

Stephen, 1135

1111 *Olave I.*, surnamed Kleining, being under age, Dognald M'Tade acts as regent, and is expelled in 1114. He married Affrica daughter of Fergus of Galloway, and grand-daughter of William Rufus. He founded Rushen Abbey, 1134

1151 John of Sais  
1154 Gamalliel, English

Henry II., 1154

1154 *Goddard II.*, or Godfred, is defeated by Somerled, Prince of Argyle, and loses the Isles 1156. Loses also Man 1158. Returns and defeats his illegitimate brother Reginald 1164. Married to Fingala, daughter of M'Lauchlan King of Ireland

Henry II., 1154

1181 Reginald, Norwegian  
1180 Christian of Argyle  
1196 Michael, Manx  
1203 Nicholas de Meux

1188 *Olave II.* is kept out of his kingdom by his illegitimate brother Reginald

Richard I., 1189

Affrica married to John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster. Foundress of the Abbey of



1216 Reginald, nephew to Olave I.	till 1229. He died 1237. S. Maria de Jugo Domini. : .....	John, 1199
1226 John Haarfarsön	Reginald, Ivar, and a daughter, were illegitimate children of Godred II. Reginald usurps the kingdom 1188, of which he makes a pretended surrender to Pope Honorius 1219.	
1230 Simon commenced Peel Cathedral	Godred Don Herald seizes the kingdom 1250, is cast into prison by Haco, who appoints Ewan Konougr as jarl, whom the Manx reject	Henry III., 1313
1247 Lawrence	1237 <i>Harald</i> is drowned in 1248, with his wife Cecilia, daughter of Haco, and Laurence, Bishop-elect 1248 <i>Reginald</i> , slain by the knight Ivar Africa, Hæres de Connaught. 1305, makes over her presumed right to the crown to Sir Simon de Montacute	
1252 Richard, (English,) consecrated the Abbey Church of St. Mary of Rushen	<i>Magnus</i> , last of the legitimate race of Godard Crovan, died 1265	
1275 Marcus, (Scotch)	1265 <i>Mary</i> , married to the Earl of Strathern, and then to Sir Simon de Waldeboef	Edward I., 1272
1298 Oanús	1270 <i>Scottish conquest of Man</i> .—From this period till 1344 the rival parties of Bruce and Baliol alternately got possession, and the Kings of England made pretended grants of it to various favourites	Edward II., 1307 Edward III., 1327
1303 Mauritius	1344 <i>Sir William de Waldeboef</i>	
1305 Allen of Galloway, Vicar of Arberry		
1321 Bernard, Scotch		
1334 Thomas, Scotch		
1348 William Russel, consecrated by Pope Clement VI.	<i>Mary</i> , = Sir William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, who conquered the Isle from the married to Sir   bury, who conquered the Isle from the	

1374 John Duncan, (Manx)	William de Montacute	Scotch, 1344, and mortgaged it for seven years to Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, and Patriarch of Jerusalem	Richard II., 1377
1380 Robert Waldby. Sodor and Man separated	1388 Sir William de Montacute	Earl of Salisbury, who sold his right to the crown to	
	1393 William Scrope	Earl of Wiltshire, who was put under attainder and beheaded by	Henry IV., 1399
1402 John Sprotton	1399 Henry IV., who made a grant of it to		
	1400 Henry Percy	Earl of Northumberland, on whose attainder the king granted it to	
	1406 Sir John Stanley	married Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Latham	
	1414 Sir John Stanley	married Isabel, only daughter of Sir John Harrington	Henry V., 1412
1429 Richard Pulley	1432 Sir Thomas Stanley	created Baron Stanley in 1458	Henry VI., 1422
1448 John Green	1460 Thomas Stanley	created Earl of Derby in 1485, married first to Eleanor, fourth daughter of Richard Nevil Earl of Salisbury, and then secondly to Margaret, widow of the Earl of Richmond, and mother to Henry VII.	Edward IV., 1461
1452 Thomas Burton	Thomas, Richard, George, William, Edward, James, died died married died Bishop	young young Joan, young only daughter of John Lord Strange of Knocking	Edward V. and Richard III., 1483
1481 Richard Oldham	1505 Thomas Lord Strange	second Earl of Derby, on whose	Henry VII., 1485
1487 Huan, Evan, or John Heeketh		decease, 1521, the island was in custody of a commission, consisting of the Bishop, the Lieutenant-Governor, and Cardinal Wolsey, during the minority of his son	Henry VIII., 1609
	1528 Edward	third Earl of Derby, who lived in the reigns of	
1542 Thomas Stanley, deposed			
1545 Robert Ferrar, Martyr			
1546 Henry Mann			

1556 Thomas Stanley restored  
 1571 John Salisbury  
 1577 John Merriak

Edward VI., 1547  
 Mary I., 1553  
 Elizabeth, 1558

Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary I., and Elizabeth, and died in 1572  
 1572 Henry, fourth Earl of Derby, who married Margaret, only daughter of Henry Clifford Earl of Cumberland, and grand-daughter of Henry VIII.

1594 Ferdinand, fifth Earl of Derby, a poet, poisoned by his servant

Ann, married to Frances, married to Elizabeth, married to Lord Chaddols Sir John Egerton Lord Hastings

1600 George Lloyd

James I., 1603

1595 William, sixth Earl of Derby, whose right being contested by the daughters of Ferdinand, he did not get possession till 1610, Queen Elizabeth holding the island in trust. He resigned to his son, 1637

1605 John Phillips

Charles I., 1625

*James Lord Strange*, — Charlotte, daughter summoned to Parliament 3 Car. I., afterwards seventh Earl of Derby, and beheaded at Bolton, in Lancashire, for his loyalty, anno 1651

1633 William Forster

*Charles*, — Helena who succeeded him as eighth Earl of Derby, and gained possession 1630

Rupa, a German lady died without issue

Edward, died without issue

William, died without issue

1635 Richard Parr, died in 1643

Mary, married to the Earl of Strafford, and left no issue  
 Katherine, married to the Marquis of Dorchester, and left no issue  
 Amelia — John, Third Earl of Athol

1661 Samuel Rutter

Charles II., 1649  
 Restored 1660

1663 Isaac Barrow	James II., 1684
1671 Henry Bridgeman	William and Mary II., 1689
1682 John Lake, translated to Bristol, 1684	Anne, 1702
1684 Baptist Levins	
1687 Thomas Wilson, died 1755	
1755 Mark Hildealey	
1773 Richard Richmond	
1780 George Mason	
1784 Claudius Cregan	
1813 George Murray	

William, = Eliz., who succeeded in 1672 as ninth Earl of Derby	Robert, died without issue	James, = Mary, the tenth daughter and sole heir to Sir William Derby, succeeded Morley, of Halsnecar
in 1702, and gave Act of Settlement, died in 1735, the last of the family which had governed the Isle more than 300 years		
One son, who died without issue		
Charles, died without issue	Charlotta, married to Tho- mas Lord Col- chester, who died without issue	And other children, who died young without issue
John, who died without issue	John, = Henrietta, = John, Lord Earl of Ashburnham, Anglesa her second husband	Elizabeth, died with- out issue
One son, who died without issue	One daughter only, who died without issue	One daughter only, who died without issue
John, = Katherine, daughter of William and Ann, Duke first Duke of Athol and Duchess of Hamilton		

1827 William Ward	John, Marquis Tullibardin, who fell in battle at Mal- plaquet, 1709	William, attainted for rebellion, and died in the Tower, 1747	James, second Duke of Athol, suc- ceeded as Lord of Man in 1735	Charles, died 1720	George I., 1714
1838 James Bowstead					George II., 1727
1840 Henry Pepys					
1841 Thomas Vowler Short					
1847 Walter Augustus Shirley					
1847 Robert Eden					
1854 Horace Powys					

George III., 1760

J. G. CUMMING.

Lichfield, December, 1856.

## NOTICES OF THE EARLY INSCRIBED AND SCULPTURED STONES IN WALES.

(Continued from page 321, Vol. II.)

### THE PORT-TALBOT STONES.

THE following letter from the Rev. Henry H. Knight contains notices of four early carved and inscribed stones between Neath and Margam, of which I have nowhere found any account:—

“Neath Rectory, Jan. 27, 1849.

“DEAR SIR,—More than two years having elapsed since my visit to the sculptured stones between Aberavon and Ty bach, I deferred replying to your inquiries, in the hope of refreshing my impressions of them.

“My engagements have not yet allowed me to do so. It will not, therefore, surprize me, should your own observations, matured by the aid of your accurate pencil, produce different results.

“I.—Between the turnpike road to Pyle, and the farm-house of Court Isaf, we saw a stone under the hedge, which had remains of a common cross and a few letters on it. The old road from Margam to Neath we were informed passed it close by, crossing the river Afan below the present bridge. My belief was that, whatever may have been its original design, it has been at a remote period used as a milestone.

“II.—We next examined the upright stone in the farm-yard at the back of Court Isaf. It bore a rude wheel-like cross, and, I regret to add that, being a rather finer grained sandstone, it had suffered much from being chipped and pounded to clean milk pans, and for other domestic purposes.

“III.—Walking on to the neighbouring farm, Court, or Court uchaf, the late Mr. Jones, the tenant, pointed out part of a cross, with an interlaced pattern, something like that at Llantwit Major. It had been placed as part of the coping on the garden wall, and was not in good preservation. We were then shown the west end of the house, and informed that it had been part of a chapel, and that human remains had not unfrequently been discovered in digging the raised ground on which the buildings stand.

“IV.—We then proceeded down the railway about a furlong, and saw an ancient cross, at present not easily accessible, from the water of the river Afan having been dammed up to make the float of the new harbour of Port-Talbot. This cross, which was rounded at the top, and contained a circle, with six spokes, or

rays, may have been a *carreg y nôd*, or direction to the ford. On the opposite side of the river there was a small chapel, given up by the abbey of Tewkesbury to that of Margam, and called, I believe, 'Capell' S. Thomæ in terrâ quam W. Comes Glocestriæ dedit Willelmo filio Henrici inter aquas de Avene & Neth,' in the Charter of Confirmation by Nicholas, Bishop of Llandaff.

"Traces of the burying-ground were discovered when the new course of the river was cut some years ago. A key was found, human bones, and various traces of mixed mediæval, as well as Roman, remains, of which the stone inscribed to the Emperor Maximian on one side, and having 'hic jacet Cantusius,' &c., on the other, is an instance.

"Probably the boundaries of the lands given by the Welsh chieftains of Aberavon Castle were marked and protected by some of these numerous crosses which occur in Margam and its neighbourhood.—Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

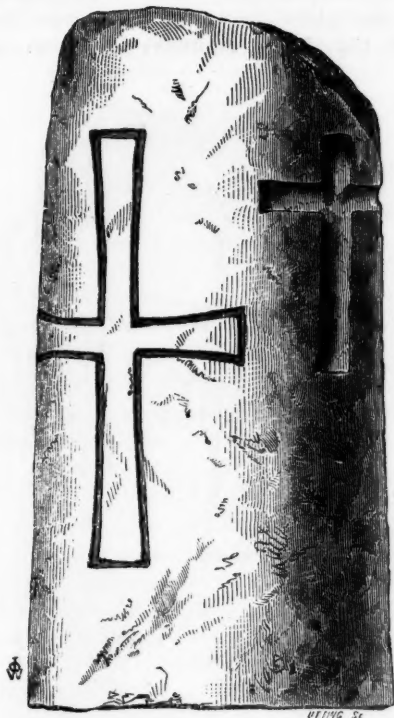
HENRY H. KNIGHT.

During the course of the past summer I paid a visit to Glamorganshire, chiefly with the view of hunting up these stones, but railway cuttings, new buildings, change of tenants and farm servants, and, worse than all, heedlessness of the value of such precious memorials, rendered my search a laborious one. The locality is now transformed into the Port-Talbot Station of the South Wales Railway, and it will hardly be believed that, although within a stone's throw of the station, nobody seemed to know or care anything about such things; and, although I hunted every hedge-row, path and road in the neighbourhood, I only succeeded in discovering two of the stones described by Mr. Knight.

The farm-house immediately adjoining the west side of the station, together with its court-yards, gardens, and field, was carefully examined, and the occupiers interrogated, but no trace was found of any stone answering to Mr. Knight's No. 3. At length one of the labourers recollected such a stone, but believed it had been taken to Margam, some years ago.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> We were shown this stone by Mr. G. Grant Francis in 1849, and obtained a slight sketch of it, which, with some other remains from that neighbourhood, we hope shortly to communicate to Mr. Westwood. We may take this opportunity of expressing a wish

The neat, newly rebuilt farm-house, about two hundred yards further west, however, furnished one of the stones, evidently Mr. Knight's No. 1. It is a cylindrical shaft,



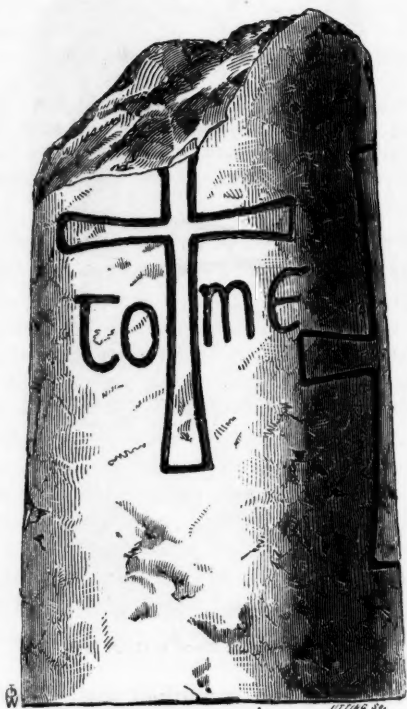
Upper portion of Stone at Court Isaf.

thickest at the base, and is marked with three (not one) crosses of the ordinary Latin form, varying in size, two

that a description of *all* the incised stones, &c., on the Margam Abbey estate, together with a complete monographic account of the abbey, including its documentary history, were undertaken by some of those learned members of our Association, residing in Glamorganshire, who could so well accomplish this important task.—ED. ARCH. CAMB.



of them having the outlines formed of incised lines, whilst the third (now facing the east) is entirely incised. The smaller outline cross (facing the west) is accompanied by the four letters **tome**, of which I can offer no other explanation than that they may have been intended for the name of the saint (Thomas) to whom the chapel,



Upper portion of Stone at Court Isaf.

mentioned in Mr. Knight's letter was dedicated. It will be seen that they are in the minuscule character, and of the pre-Gothic period. In the accompanying engravings, the upper half only of the stone is represented,

the lower half being quite plain. The entire height is about five feet. It now stands against the south side of the south wall of the court-yard.

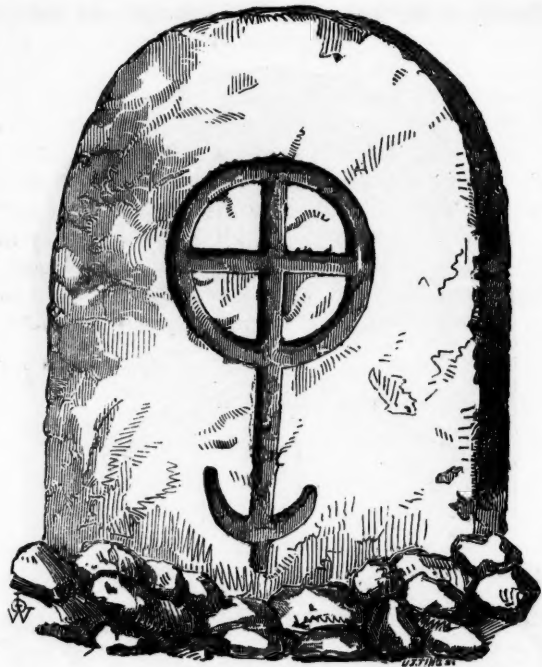
Of Mr. Knight's No. 2 I could discover no traces. The stone No. 4 now stands on the south-east side of the road leading from the station to the docks, and not more



Stone near Port-Talbot.

than a hundred yards from the station. It stands at the edge of the east end of the dam of the river; but, from the road having been raised, it was almost buried, three or four inches only of the rounded top being visible above the surface; I had, therefore, to disentomb it—no easy task on the hottest day in July—to the depth of

more than two feet, and succeeded in finding that the west side is ornamented with a wheel cross of six spokes, the central boss and edges of the spokes being raised; at the eastern side the stone is marked with a small cross



Stone near Port-Talbot.

in a circle, resting upon a stem with two curved branches, thus giving the appearance of a branch with two leaves and a flower.

The stone ought to be moved from its present ignominious position; and, judging from its resemblance to two of the wheel crosses preserved at Margam, I should not be surprized if, when raised, it be found that the base bears an inscription.

On a former visit I found the Gordianus stone knocking about in a carpenter's yard at Aberavon; the Maximian stone laid among brooms, and such like articles, behind the door of the Harbour Master's Office at Port-Talbot; Brancuf's stone forming part of the coping of the church-yard wall at Baglan; the Bodvocus stone thrown down in a heap of stones on the top of the hill above Tybach; the Pompeius stone still standing unsecured at the side of the road between Margam and Kenfeg, with part of one of its ogham-edges chipped off; a small inscribed, but still inedited, wheel cross used as a pump stone in the yard of a cottage on the tram-road eastward of Gnoll Castle, near Neath; an early carved stone used as the coping of a wall at the Nunnery farm, on the Kenfeg road; and a wheel cross, with an inscription nearly defaced, in the back yard at the latter place. I abstain from commenting upon these facts.

J. O. WESTWOOD.

Hammersmith, November, 1856.

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## CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

CHARLES OCTAVIUS S. MORGAN, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., has accepted the office of President-Elect for the next Annual Meeting, to be held at Monmouth during the summer of 1857.

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### Correspondence.

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#### PROSPECTS OF THE CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—In the Report of the Committee of the Cambrian Archæological Association for the year 1855, 56, printed in the last volume of your Journal, pp. 344–47, I observe the following paragraph:—

“At the Meeting held at Tenby, in 1851, the Earl of Cawdor, the President, expressed regret at observing signs of despondency in the publications of the Association, which he considered unwarranted by its prospects. The Association then, as his lordship remarked, had just completed its first lustrum. At the close of its second lustrum, if feelings the reverse of despondency are felt, the change must be, in no small degree, attributed to the support of that nobleman, not only in the earlier days of the Association, but continuously, and especially by the able assistance his Lordship, in conjunction with the President, rendered at Llandeilo.”

A compliment so well merited, and so neatly turned, deserves to have rested upon a more secure basis of fact. The words of encouragement, ascribed by the Committee to the Earl of Cawdor, were in fact uttered by the Bishop of St. David's.—(See Vol. ii. Second Series, p. 313.)—I remain, &c.,

W. BASIL JONES.

University College, Nov. 5, 1856.

#### BETTWS GWERFYL GOCH CHURCH.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—The members of the Association may recollect a rude carving, buried in successive layers of common paint, which was

exhibited at the temporary museum formed in Ruthin, on the occasion of the Society's meeting, in 1854. This carved work had been for many years nailed against the north wall, in the singing gallery, of the church of Bettws Gwerfyl Goch, near Corwen. It consisted of six compartments, set in a rude frame of modern carpentry, representing Our Lord on the Cross, the Virgin, St. John, the instruments of the Passion, and some arabesque flower patterns. The compartment representing the Crucifixion was, a few years ago, missing; but, on a diligent search, was found in a kind of dust-hole, the repertorium of general rubbish, under the stairs. A member of the Association took charge of this interesting relic,—for to such a claim is it entitled, as it is probably an unique specimen of a wooden rood,—with a view to its restoration. The paint was removed by the usual means, the decayed parts carefully filled up with a coloured composition, and replaced in a new oaken frame. The sixth tablet, containing the arabesque work, was omitted, not only because of its rotten and disfigured state, but because its insertion would have prevented that with Our Lord occupying the centre compartment. Without doubt there had originally existed a second similar compartment, which had been lost at the time of this relic being placed in the frame in which it was exhibited in 1854. In the present arrangement, the figures of the Virgin and St. John are placed between Our Lord and the two compartments representing the instruments of the Passion. From the letters still remaining, reading “Ecce Homo—Maria—Iohannes,” we may assign a date of the fifteenth century. It is to be erected over the altar.—I remain, &c.,

E. L. B.

### INSCRIBED SLABS, RHUDDLAN CHURCH.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—I have been informed that the Cambrian Archæological Association uses its best endeavours to preserve from wanton destruction the various relics of antiquity to be found existing in every part of the Principality. I presume that learned body has not yet visited Flintshire, or at least those parts where I have been lately staying on a visit.

In that district, in more than one instance, I perceived how anxious the various church authorities, whether incumbents or wardens, had shown themselves to select sites for the preservation of any local curiosity, where the greatest possible amount of destruction could be effectually secured.

At the two doors on the south side of Rhuddlan Church are carefully deposited, at the very threshold, two coffin slabs of the later portion of the thirteenth century,—one of them, if my memory does not deceive me, of a soldier. They have been placed, I presume, in this position, for the purpose of being seen by all who attend the church; but, as they lie in front of the door, they are also subjected

to the contact of the sturdy heavy shoes of the devout, unless, indeed, it is customary in that parish for all comers to adopt the fashion of the pious Mussulman, and to leave their shoes at the outer porch. A similar instance of the same singular taste I observed at Dyserth, where, at the western entrance of the church-yard, lies, directly in the path, a stone of greater interest than those at Rhuddlan, connected, I believe, by tradition with some military retainer of the castle of Dyserth. In the church-yard also of this place may be seen the remains of a cross of far greater antiquity than the coffin-lids I have mentioned. It has the interlacement pattern in tolerable preservation, and is probably as old as the tenth century. This, I was told by my informant, had been removed to its present position from its original site a few yards from the present church; for, in pulling down an old house, some twenty years ago, what was supposed to have been the stone in which the cross was originally fixed was discovered.

In the cases of these two parishes, would it not be possible to place these various memorials under cover, in some portion of the church where they would be protected, not only from the weather, but (in the case of the three coffin-lids) from the wear and tear which must arise from the action of the before mentioned heavy shoes of the parishioners?—I remain, &c.,

A VISITOR.

#### POWYS CASTLE.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—I observe a slight error in the last Number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, which I should be glad to have corrected in the next. It is in the report of the few words which I was called upon to say at Welshpool respecting Powys Castle. I am made to say that "the oldest part of the castle is the roof." Now the roof is palpably a *modern* roof, and this makes me appear very ignorant. What I did say was, that the oldest parts of the castle that are visible are to be seen *on* the roof,—meaning the turrets, with their doorways of the Caernarvon form opening *on* the roof.—I remain, &c.,

J. H. PARKER.

Oxford, December 12, 1856.

#### MR. WRIGHT'S THEORY OF THE ARMORICAN ORIGIN OF THE WELSH.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—In the course of a perusal of the interesting volume (VIII.) recently published of the *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, I have been much interested by a paper from the pen of Mr. Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A., &c., "On the

Ethnology of South Britain at the period of the extinction of the Roman government in the Island."—(See extracts at the end of letter.)

In this essay the fact is pointed out that the population of the towns, then existing in Britain, was not Celtic, but consisted of a mixture of races introduced by the Romans as soldiers or colonists. These people had doubtless intermixed with the indigenous population, and, perhaps, most of their children were descended from Celtic mothers; but having originally spoken various languages, they had almost, if not quite, universally adopted the Latin speech, and Roman habits and civilization. Towards the end of the Roman period, the inhabitants of the towns had probably, from various causes, acquired considerable landed property; but if they acted at all similarly to the landowners of other parts of the empire, they had very little intercourse with the country people, all, or nearly all, of whom were their slaves. How many of the original Celtic proprietors may have succeeded in retaining landed property until the end of these times, we are of course unable to conjecture with any degree of certainty. Mr. Wright thinks that none did so: I am inclined to think that in certain districts, which were the less accessible and less fertile, and therefore less attractive to the Roman townsmen and soldiers, there may have been some (perhaps not a few) Celtic proprietors.

Mr. Wright then attempts, with apparent success, to show that the towns were the opponents of the Saxons; that the smaller ones were taken by storm, destroyed, and deserted; but that the larger defended themselves for a considerable time, and at last found it to be their interest to come to an arrangement with the new masters of the country, and thus connected themselves intact with the Saxon government. By this theory he accounts satisfactorily for the continued existence of the large towns from the age of the Romans, through the Saxon period, to modern times.

Thus far I am inclined to agree with him, for I see very little reason to think that there was much of a Celtic population, other than in a state of serfdom, left in England by the Romans. But Mr. Wright next turns his attention to Wales, and endeavours to show that the devastation there extended to "even a greater degree; for while we find Roman towns scattered over Saxon England, we do not find that a single town to the west of the Severn escaped destruction. The strong town of Deva, or Chester, held its ground to the north, and Glevum, or Gloucester, survived, and a Roman town on the site of Worcester may also have been preserved; but the line of strong towns between Gloucester and Chester—Ariconium, Magna, Bravinium, Uriconium—a number of important places in South Wales, with Isca, or Caerleon, the station of the second legion—and other no less important towns on the western and northern coasts, and in the interior—all these are found to have been utterly destroyed." To account for this supposed state of things, he endeavours to show that there must have been some invading people, at



least as uncivilized as the Saxons, who took forcible possession of Wales, and destroyed all the towns, and all traces of their inhabitants. He denies, probably correctly, the old story of the Britons opposing the Saxons step by step, and making "their last stand in Wales," and finding "there a place of safety;" and also justly supposes that the "Ancient Britons" would not wantonly destroy the towns in their own country; but thinks it necessary to find a set of foreign invaders to do it. These invading people he brings from Brittany, causing them to leave that country at the time "when Aetius directed the Roman arms in Gaul," and "the Armoricans were closely pressed, and partially subdued."

Having now, I think, fairly stated what he justly calls a "bold theory," I may venture to remark upon a few points connected with it. There seems to me to be no difficulty in accounting for the destruction of most of the Roman towns on the borders of Wales; for surely constant warfare, which was the normal state of those districts for centuries, is quite a sufficient cause. Thus the "line of strong towns," mentioned in the passage quoted above, most probably perished. But when we penetrate a little way within the country, we find that Mr. Wright is in error. Isca and Venta continue to the present day, having suffered as little as could be expected from their exposed situation—an exposure becoming greater and greater for a long series of years—and their chief injury resulting from Norman rather than Saxon invaders. I will not venture to say that Caernarthen and Castell Llŵchwr have continued as inhabited places ever since the Roman period, although I am inclined to that opinion; but may state that Segontium was an existing town at the time when Edward I. conquered North Wales, built Caernarvon, and removed the Segontines to his new town, leaving, however, the parish church in Segontium, where it still remains. It may be said that Segontium is an exception, and that "an exception proves the rule." This I do not deny; but think that the known invasion, and rather extended occupancy of considerable districts on the coast of Wales by the Irish, and the long wars which seem to have been waged with those invaders, will account for the destruction of the other, and probably smaller, Roman towns.

The idea of the Welsh having come from Brittany is so contrary to all the history (such as it is) that remains, and to the traditions of the Welsh, that it will require much evidence to ensure its acceptance as fact. It is remarkable that, although a few of the great men of an early period are stated to have come from Armorica, by far the greater number of the recorded events in the earliest part of Welsh history, and the first names in many of the least doubtful of the oldest pedigrees, are connected with the north-west of England, or even with Scotland—with Cumbria, Strath Clwyd, or Regid. In fine, I am inclined to think that, if we must find an invading people in the Welsh, they came from Scotland rather than from Brittany, and fancy that such a view might be supplied by at least as strong

arguments as those which Mr. Wright has so ably brought to the support of his theory.—I remain, &c., C. C. B.

October 14, 1856.

[We extract from this remarkable and learned essay of Mr. Wright's the following passages, which contain the remarks commented upon in this letter:—

We are thus enabled to state that the "Roman" population of Britain consisted of a mixture of very different races, among which there was probably but little pure Roman blood and no British blood. This population was distributed in cities and towns with independent municipal governments, and most of the great landholders in the island were no doubt leading citizens in these towns. They were bound together by a common language, that of Rome, and by the adoption of Roman manners, the result of which was the feeling of a new nationality. Indeed we cannot give a better notion of what they were than by comparing them with the British settlements in America, while these remained dependent upon the mother country, bearing in mind that the variety of race was much greater in the one case (that of Roman Britain) than in the other. Even the Roman legions, whose duty it was to keep the island in subjection, exhibited in later times the same diversity of race, and we find them actually making common cause with the towns, in their rebellions against the superior government.

The Roman towns were still strong, although they had lost the unity which made the strength of the island, and it took years to reduce them all under the power of the Teutonic invaders, who thus established themselves gradually. The brief story of the Saxon invasion told in the Saxon records is that of the successive reduction, sometimes at rather distant periods, of the Roman towns to their obedience. The Teutonic settlers were a race who, like the ancient Britons, were not accustomed to live in towns, and were in fact prejudiced against them, and wherever they took one by storm or entered it unconditionally, they plundered and destroyed it. But the larger fortified towns were not easily taken, and the greater number, after unsuccessful attempts at resistance in the field, appear to have yielded upon composition. The ambition of the great chiefs of the conquering race, who soon became emulous of Roman civilization, could not be otherwise than flattered at possessing towns where the articles of Roman ostentation and luxury were manufactured; and when they aspired to form kingdoms, the prospect of an annual revenue in the shape of tribute would restrain the otherwise natural eagerness for present plunder. Antiquarian discovery is continually confirming what many circumstances would lead us to believe, that, while the whole land without was distributed among the Anglo-Saxon conquerors, the original Roman population of which I have been speaking, formed at first from various races, but afterwards recruited chiefly from Germany and Gaul, remained in the towns, coexistent with the new Anglo-Saxon lords of the soil, and still retaining their municipal forms and institutions and their Roman manners, until these became gradually more and more assimilated to those of the Saxons, a change which would be facilitated by the prevalence of Teutonic blood in the towns themselves. The natural antagonism which must have remained between the townsmen and the conquerors continued to exist through the middle ages, and has even reached our own times in a certain sort of rivalry between town and country. I need only add, that to this preservation of the towns we owe our municipal corporations of the middle ages.

The conclusions I would draw from these considerations are, that at the close of what is called the Roman period of the history of Britain, the remains of the original Celtic population were very small, and perhaps consisted chiefly or entirely of the peasantry who cultivated the land as serfs. Further, that the "Britons" who struggled against the invasions of the Picts and Scots and Saxons were a mixture of races foreign to the island, and lived congregated in towns, and that when the Anglo-Saxons at last obtained the ascendancy, the remains of this population continued to exist among them, and became part of the Saxon States, while the

peasantry probably continued to exist in the same servile condition as before. In fact, that the popular story that the people who resisted the Saxons was the ancient Celtic population of the island, and that it retired before the conquerors until it found a last refuge in Wales, is a mere fiction. It may be added that these conclusions are in perfect conformity with what is known to have taken place in other countries similarly situated. If we cast our eyes over a map of Saxon England during the sixth or seventh century, we shall see that the only towns of any importance then existing were actually the great Roman municipal settlements. To mention but a few, we have, first, the chief town in the island, London; to the South-east of it, Canterbury and Rochester, with the old Roman port towns; to the North-east and North, Colchester, Leicester, Lincoln, Doncaster, York, Carlisle, with one or two towns in Lancashire; and Chester. Westward and Southward of London, we find the important towns of Chichester, Winchester, Old Sarum, Dorchester, Exeter, Bath, Cirencester and Gloucester. Between the historical notices of the Saxon Chronicle, and the known continued existence of these towns, we can trace the advance of the Saxons from town to town, as each submitted itself to their supremacy.

I cannot resist the occasion, while on this subject, of pointing out a circumstance connected with it, which has, I think, a meaning that has not yet been discovered. As we trace the advance of the three great divisions of the Anglo-Saxon race in their progress of conquest and settlement, and examine the Roman sites over which they passed, we perceive the smaller towns and the country ravaged and destroyed, while, as I have said before, the larger towns saved themselves from destruction. Now if we look into Wales, which was certainly as completely subjected to the Roman government as any other part of the island, and which we find covered with Roman towns, roads, and settlements, which reached even into the wilds of Snowdon, the same scene of devastation presents itself—even to a greater degree, for while we find Roman towns scattered over Saxon England, we do not find that a single town to the West of the Severn escaped destruction. The strong town of Deva, or Chester, held its ground to the North, and Glevum, or Gloucester, survived, and a Roman town on the site of Worcester, may also have been preserved; but the line of strong towns between Gloucester and Chester—Ariconium, Magna, Bravinium, Uriconium—a number of important towns in South Wales, with Ica, or Caerleon, the station of the second legion—and other no less important towns on the Western and Northern coasts and in the interior,—all these are found to have been utterly destroyed. As this destruction was certainly not the work of the Anglo-Saxons, although it must have taken place during the period of the Saxon invasion, to whom may we ascribe it? If, according to the common story, the "Ancient Britons," withdrawing from before the Saxons, had made their last stand in Wales, and found there a place of safety, it seems absurd to suppose that they would have destroyed the towns and country which were to have been their protection. In fact I think that the circumstance I have just mentioned is sufficient in itself to contradict the old story, and that it seems to imply that, contemporary with the invasions of the Saxons and Angles, and the irruptions of the Picts and Scots in the North, Wales itself was visited by a similar and even more fatal invasion. If we further compare the circumstances of the two cases, it seems to me that we are led very strongly to the supposition that the Welsh may be settlers on the ruin of the Roman province on their side of the island, just as the Saxons and Angles were in England, and the Northern invaders in the districts of the South of Scotland. I know that many will be startled at so bold a theory, but I would wish it to be clearly understood that I merely offer it as a suggestion arising out of the consideration of the circumstances of which I have been speaking, and as deserving a fair and careful examination. It may be asked, if the Welsh are not ethnologically what they are commonly represented to be, who are they, and whence did they come? Our total ignorance of the history of the period to which this question refers, as far as regards them, renders it impossible to give any certain answer to it, but we might naturally turn our eyes towards Britany (Armorica), a country which in consequence of its physical character and condition, and from other causes, was never completely Romanised; in which, at the time of which we are speaking, there was apparently a tendency if not a necessity to emigrate; and the Celtic population of which, holding

fiercely to their own nationality, were also, from that same position, accustomed to navigation, which was then equivalent to piracy. They might, likely enough, join in the scramble for the plunder of Britain. It is unfortunate for the clearing up of this question, that much of what is considered as the history of Brittany, during this period, consists of mere modern interpretations of late legends. At the beginning of the fifth century, the Armoricans had recovered their independence, resumed their ancient barbarism, which indeed they can hardly be said to have ever abandoned, and formed a sort of republic of chiefs of clans. We can, however, perceive by the slight notices of the authentic chroniclers, that the Armoricans, become independent, joined in the general spirit of aggression which urged the barbarians to the invasion of the Roman province of Gaul, and that subsequently, when Aetius directed the Roman arms in Gaul, and just at the time of the Saxon invasion of Britain, the Armoricans themselves were closely pressed and partially subdued, and placed indeed exactly in that condition in which emigration would have attractions for its ambitious and turbulent chiefs. Britain alone offered any field for their activity. Moreover, we suddenly discover at this time, a more intimate connection between Armorica and that island.

We can understand, if this were the case, why a people who had far less intelligence for the application of the advantages of civilization than the Saxons, destroyed all that remained of it, and as settlers took to their own wilder way of living. I confess that there are some difficulties in the way of this solution of a very difficult question; but, at the same time, if it could be proved to be the true one, it would clear away other difficulties which are still more embarrassing. People speak of the so close resemblance between the languages of Brittany and Wales, that I have seen and heard it stated by men, who are understood to have known both languages well, that a Breton of the present day might hold conversation with a Welshman. Philologists know that such a close similarity as this is hardly within the range of possibility, after the natural changes which all languages undergo in so great a length of time;—if Welsh were historically the representation of a language spoken in Britain in the time of Cæsar, and Breton the similar representation of the language of ancient Gaul. Whereas, if we could suppose that Welsh was Breton, separated from it at the close of the Roman period, and therefore not having experienced the long intervening influence of Roman civilization, the close similarity of the two languages is much more easily understood. Moreover, I have always felt convinced that the mediæval legends of Wales were essentially Breton, and that all the romance literature, to which they gave rise, was derived from Armorica; and at the same time felt the difficulty of explaining a certain degree of relationship which they seemed to have with the minds and sentiments of the Welsh themselves, a difficulty which would disappear at once before such an explanation. The legends connected with the romance-cycle of King Arthur have always appeared to me to represent the mythic genealogy of the Celtic race as preserved in Armorica, and all our authentic information on the subject represents it as being introduced from thence into our island in the twelfth century. We must not forget that the *Historia Britonum* of Geoffrey of Monmouth was avowedly founded upon a Breton manuscript. Again, we know from what is observed in other countries, where we are better acquainted with the early social progress, how soon a race in its emigration attaches to its new home the legends and traditions, which really belong to the country it has left. These, combined afterwards with a few traditions of a more historical character, form what is usually called the fabulous or heroic period of a nation's history.]

### MIXED CHARACTER OF THE EARLY INHABITANTS OF BRITAIN.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—Mr. Wright, in a late communication to the Lancashire Historic Society, has ingeniously argued for the general mixed character of the inhabitants of England, during the fourth and fifth

centuries. These, he states, were principally Romans, not in blood, but in their political character. Among other arguments, he has omitted the fact that, during the early part of the Lower Empire, the Roman emperors were in the habit of sending regular colonies, not mere troops to hold any particular post, but to discharge the double duty of colonists and soldiers. Probus sent a numerous body of Vandals into England for this purpose, whom Camden locates in Cambridgeshire! Has not this been done by that learned antiquary on the wildest conjecture, or were any traces of Vandalism in his time to be found in that district, which, in the days of Elizabeth, contained little but extensive fens, and a learned university. Are any traces of Vandalism still to be detected?—I remain, &c.,

H. A. H.

### TUMULUS NEAR BERRIEW, WELSHPOOL.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—During the autumn of this year the farmer in occupation of some land belonging to an estate in this neighbourhood has ploughed into a tumulus standing on his field; and, finding some upright slabs of stone standing within it, has decided on removing the tumulus altogether. He has, however, had the kindness to accede to his landlord's request that the tumulus may remain intact for a short time longer, until it can be examined by some member of our Association.

Having heard of this circumstance, I wish to bring the following points under your notice:—

(1.) It is a rare example among tenants—and a very good one—not to injure any historical monument standing on their ground, in compliance with their landlords' suggestions. In general, tenants consider that they have a right to do what they like with any tumulus, cromlech, maenhir, or circle, standing within their holdings, and their landlords are generally far too well-bred to think of interfering, and too cultivated to be supposed to care anything about their dirty acres. But in this case it is otherwise; the landlord expresses a wish that the monument may be allowed to remain uninjured for a few months, and the tenant very kindly gives his permission to the landlord that it shall be so.

(2.) This tumulus stands on the Severn side,—the most historic ground of any along the border. It would therefore be highly desirable that it should be clearly ascertained to what tribe of men this work is to be referred,—whether Gwyddel, or Cymro, or Roman, or Dane, or Saxon, or Norman, for all six have fought on the Severn. Nothing but a *scientific* examination of its structure and contents can decide this; and, therefore, *if the tumulus really is to be destroyed, with the consent of the landlord, and the permission of the tenant*, it is to be hoped that some member of the Association will be present at the time, ready to record the fact, and also to examine and describe its

contents. Probably the noble President of the Association may come to hear of this circumstance, and may instruct some of the officers of our body to attend on the occasion,—a matter which, I presume, is plainly within his cognizance and duty.

(3.) The threatened destruction of this tumulus loosens one more link in the chain of historic associations that attach us all to the beautiful and romantic vale of the Severn. Why may not the old unsightly mound still remain? Why destroy, for the advantage of the passing moment, this monument that connects us of the present day with our fathers of bygone ages? The farmer still may have to plough *round* it instead of *over* it; the landlord may have to lower his rent *one shilling per annum* in consequence; but the historic dignity of the country will not be lowered—we shall have one monument the more—one tie more to bind us to the country of our fathers—one additional cause to attract us to visit and to study the March land—one more evidence of the courage and the skill with which this golden vale was lost and won!

Destroy it! and what remains? a level field, a satisfied tenant, a grateful landlord, and—an intelligent public.—I remain, &c.,

AN ANTIQUARY.

December 1, 1856.

### CROMLECH IN FLINTSHIRE.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—In the parish of Nannerch are to be found the remains of a small cromlech, as described to me by one of our members, who had discovered it. It is in a wood, and was a short time ago untouched. Can any of our North Wales members give us any information? I believe there are two Local Secretaries for Flintshire who would probably make the necessary inquiries. Miss Lloyd, the sister of the late Rector of Nannerch, is the most likely person who can give them some information on the subject.—I remain, &c.,

INVESTIGATOR.

### WELSH CROSSES.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—I was very glad to learn from the last Number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, p. 339, that the lack of a book on Welsh Crosses “is not likely to exist much longer.”

I know not whether these ecclesiastical ornaments are numerous, or not, in the Principality; but of this I am sure, that, if we can but draw the public attention to their importance, whether archæological, or symbolical, we shall soon find no inconsiderable augmentation to their present number.

I will mention a case in point. I was on a visit lately at Llanover, in South Wales,<sup>1</sup> where I had the pleasure of meeting a Cornish clergyman, fond of antiquities. He presented to Lady Hall a book on Cornish Crosses,—the same, I believe as the one reviewed in your pages. Her ladyship, who seemed interested in the subject, expressed her belief that a stone relic, (usually supposed to have been part of a window,) which Sir Benjamin Hall had rescued from a pigstye, and had removed to his own farm, where it was then taken care of, was none other than a fragment of the church-yard cross. Another portion of a similar character Lady Hall had espied in the east gable of the tithe-barn.

Upon hearing this, my Cornish friend and myself, armed with the necessary instruments, immediately repaired to the farm-house in question, and from thence to the tithe-barn, and were delighted to find that both parts fitted each other exactly, and formed a perfect cross! We then went into the church-yard, and examined the shaft, where complete correspondency again presented itself to our view, the upper part of the shaft being the only feature missing; but we were able to ascertain its dimensions from the tapering of the remainder.

The practical result of this discovery was, that Lady Hall issued her instructions to have the cross—and a fine one it is—restored to its pristine state without delay; and thus one interesting specimen more will be added to the series of Welsh crosses.

It seems that the former fragment was at one time imbedded in the interior wall of the church; but one of the churchwardens, during the process of repairing and beautifying the sacred edifice, of course judged it a very proper pearl to be cast before swine, and had it, accordingly, removed to his own pigstye, where, fortunately, Sir Benjamin discovered it, and from which place—the very essence of desecration—this fragment of the symbol of our salvation was opportunely saved.

Do we not occasionally give Cromwell more than his due? Decidedly of all men the greatest sacrilegious Vandals have been CHURCHWARDENS, so called, apparently, upon the principle of *lucus a non lucendo*.—I remain, &c.,

AB ITHEL.

October 6, 1856.

#### BEAUFORT MSS.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—In the July Number of the *Proceedings of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society* is a notice of a MS., in the possession of the Duke of Beaufort, of peculiar interest. It is entitled, “Notitia Cambro-Britannica—Voyage of North and

<sup>1</sup> Our correspondent means, no doubt, Llanover in Monmouthshire.—ED. ARCH. CAMB.



South Wales," being remarks and observations in attending his Grace (the Duke of Beaufort, Lord President of the Marches of Wales) in his progress and general visitation there, 1684, by T.D., Gent.

The author is Thomas Dineley, of Gray's Inn, and of Worcester-shire descent. (See the register of Whithall, in the parish of Bromsgrove.)

Mr. Gough, in a letter to Mr. John Price, of the Bodleian Library, June 24, 1775, thus alludes to the MS. :—

"The quarto MS. seems highly worthy to see the light. Is there no probability that his Grace (the Duke of Beaufort) could be induced to give it to the publick. The Drawings are too interesting to remain locked up, and it seems the best and fullest account of the principality."

Could our learned Local Secretary for Monmouthshire, to whom the Association is already so much indebted, be induced to apply to the Duke of Beaufort for permission to examine this volume, his report of it would furnish a very interesting communication at the next annual meeting, which will be held at Monmouth.

I remain, &c.,

AN OLD MEMBER.

## ON COLLECTING AND PRESERVING THE BONES OF ANCIENT SKULLS.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—The remains of the skeletons, and especially *the skulls*, of the early races of men inhabiting the British Islands, have become objects of interest to those who have made them their particular study. It unfortunately, however, happens, that persons engaged in opening barrows, and making excavations for antiquities, even those well instructed in other respects, generally fail in procuring skulls in such a state as to be of any use for purposes of science. Attention to the following brief instructions will prevent that destruction and loss of such objects which too usually prevails. It must be recollected that it is *the whole* of the bones of the head and face, including lower jaw and teeth, which the anatomist requires for his researches; not a few fragments, or the mere brain-case. The slender *bones of the nose*, when remaining, should always be carefully retained, and protected from injury. They are very characteristic. At the same time, where the bones are fractured or disjointed, if every fragment, or nearly every fragment, be recovered, he will be able to re-join them, and reconstruct the cranium. Whether it be a barrow, cairn, or cemetery that is undergoing examination, as soon as a proximity to the skeleton is ascertained,—and it is always advisable to *proceed from the feet towards the head*,—the pick-axe and shovel should be laid aside. The stones and soil must be carefully removed with a garden trowel, and the digger employed by entomologists, as well as the hand, so as to



expose the head perfectly. This digger is formed of a piece of strong iron wire, bent nearly into a semicircle at one end, the other straight extremity being fixed into a wooden handle. The point of the semicircular end should be spear-shaped. No attempt should even now be made to lift up the skull, until the earth has been cautiously removed all round it, so as to make it *entirely free*. It may then be *gently* raised up, and placed upon a sheet of soft paper, the superfluous soil picked out, the bones wrapped up *immediately*, and the package tied with string. Where the skull has been fractured by the pressure of the earth, and the bones of the face crushed and displaced, (for it is these which yield first, yet in most cases they are merely dislocated, not destroyed,) every fragment, however small, and every tooth, should be diligently gathered up, and the whole wrapped in a sheet of paper, as before.

"All, all have felt Time's mighty wand,  
And, brought again to light  
Defaced, despoil'd, can scarce withstand  
The touch, however slight."

It is best immediately to inscribe on these packets the name of the barrow, and a *number* to distinguish each skull disinterred, which may at first be done with a pencil; as soon as possible afterwards this should be written in ink, and the same number marked *with the pen* upon the skull, or on two or three of the fragments, where it is broken. In all cases the position in which the skeleton lies should be accurately observed, and noted down; whether *extended* on the back or side, or *flexed*, *i.e.* with the knees drawn up; and the direction, as to the compass, *in which the head is laid*. The relics accompanying the body, whether urns, implements, weapons, lamps, coins, &c., should always be carefully preserved, as they frequently indicate the people and the period to which the interment has belonged. The *safest mode of transmitting ancient skulls* is to pack gently and neatly any number of the parcels, made in the manner above directed, in a box, with a little *hay*. The *elasticity* of this substance is a perfect protection to the fragile bones during carriage.—I remain, &c.,

J. T.

Devizes, October 1, 1856.

## Archæological Notes and Queries.

*Note 25.*—I believe that in an early Number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* is to be found a curious notice. I am not certain whether I am correct in stating that it is in that work; and, therefore, I make the inquiry through your medium, in the hope that some of our members may be able to inform me whether I am correct, or whether the notice is to be found in some other periodical. The notice certainly appeared in the last century; and I met it in a French work lately, but, unfortunately, omitted to take a note at the time; nor can I find it in looking over the book where I thought I had found it. The substance of the notice was this:—A vessel was wrecked on the west coast of Africa. The captain had among his crew several Welshmen, and, in his account of the shipwreck, he states he was very much surprized to find that the natives were able to make themselves intelligible to his Welshmen, while they in return could communicate with tolerable facility with the natives. Of the exact part of Africa where this took place I am unable to speak with certainty, though I think it was mentioned in the letter of the captain. Should I yet be able to find where I saw the passage, I will communicate it to you; but, in the meanwhile, as this remarkable circumstance may be known to some of your readers, some light may be thrown on this singular story.

M. N.

*N. 26.*—*SARN BADRIG.*—In a former note, No. 13, ii. p. 70, a correspondent states his reasons for thinking that Sarn Badrig is an artificial, not a natural formation. I had an opportunity, not long since, of asking the opinion of Professor Ramsay (who is so intimately acquainted with Welsh geology) on this subject, and he informed me that there could be no doubt whatever of its being entirely a *natural*, and not an artificial, ridge of rock.

H. L. J.

*Query 44.*—It has been asserted that in the Isle of Man no celts or arrow heads of stone are to be found. If this is the fact, it would argue a later colonization of that island than is generally supposed. The question I would ask through the "Notes and Queries" of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* is, whether the antiquities of that island have been sufficiently examined so as to warrant the inference that such relics of the stone period are not to be found in the island? I would also ask whether sufficient is known of those of bronze, so as to form any opinion as to their character, as to whether they are of the earlier or later types?

INVESTIGATOR.

*Q. 45.*—In the description, by D. Morice, of a gift given by Eric, Duke or King of Brittany in 458, to the monastery of St. Ninnoch, in the parish of Ploemewr, in the department of Morhiban, Brittany is for the first time described as *Petite Bretagne*, to distinguish it from its larger namesake across the channel. Was Brittany, in mediæval writers, usually thus distinguished? When was the term Great Britain, with or without the addition of Ireland, first adopted?

M. N.

*Q. 46.*—The county of Kent is distinguished from other counties by the retention of its Celtic name, and the custom of gavelkind, which

was also of Celtic origin. Does the same custom exist in any other county or district of England at the present day? A MEMBER.

Q. 47.—BARKLOUGHLY CASTLE.—Can any member of the Association give information as to the site of the above-named castle in Wales? if not, can any suggestion be made as to the origin of this name? H. S.

Q. 48.—I much desire to learn the true meaning in Welsh of the names given to rivers near Welshpool, and near Cambridge, viz., *Cam* and *Ree*. They stand in juxtaposition in both places, and, in the latter, are associated with the name *Grant*, or *Graunt*, another term which is probably of Celtic origin, and of unknown meaning to me. C. C. B.

Q. 49.—I have observed in the *Athenæum* of September 6, 1856, a statement that Owen Tudor, husband of Queen Catherine of England, was supposed to have been born at Beaumaris, in a house now occupied by a brewer. Can any member throw light on this tradition? H. L. J.

Q. 50.—It is stated that some of the ancient records of the Isle of Man were carried off at a remote period to Elsinore. Can any correspondent give information about this matter? LL. C.

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### Miscellaneous Notices.

RUTHIN COLLEGIATE CHURCH.—It gives us great pleasure to learn that a sum of nearly £700 has been subscribed for the repairs and restoration of this edifice.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BRECON.—This church is about to be repaired and restored, in conformity with the suggestions of one of our most valued members, Mr. Freeman, thrown out at the Brecon meeting. The sum of £2,260 has been subscribed for this purpose, but a further sum of £500 will be required to carry out the scheme in its integrity; and we shall be very happy to make the *Archæologia Cambrensis* the medium for aiding in this most laudable object. We cannot omit this opportunity of cordially congratulating the inhabitants of Brecon on their first commencement of a restoration of the admirable ecclesiastical edifices that adorn their ancient town. It is earnestly to be hoped that they will proceed with the restoration of the Collegiate Church, and afterwards with St. John's, in a spirit worthy of those fine buildings, and of the Principality, for the whole country ought to subscribe for the purpose. We repeat that it will give us very great pleasure to be of any use in this matter.

CLOCAENOG CHURCH, DENBIGHSHIRE.—We are glad to state that the repairs of this mountain church have been consigned to the care of H. Kennedy, Esq., and are progressing as favourably as the limited sum raised will enable the plans to be carried out. The roof, one of considerable interest and beauty, has been put into good order. New slating, and extensive repairs of the walls have also been effected. The wretched pews which disfigured the interior have been swept

away to make room for good open seats in stained deal. The fine screen will require some slight repairs. We regret, however, to state that the funds requisite for a complete restoration are far from adequate; and, from the poverty of that mountainous district, there is reason to fear that the exertions of the indefatigable rector will be unsuccessful in raising the necessary amount.

CYFYLLIOG CHURCH, DENBIGHSHIRE.—The first step has been made at this church at the sole expense of the curate, the Rev. John Davies, M.A. The pulpit and reading-desk, an enormous pile of bare deal, which nearly brought the preacher's head in contact with the roof, has been removed, and, in its place, a more appropriate pulpit substituted. On the south side of the chancel entrance is a good reading-desk. The old reading-pew, and one or two others which previously choked up the chancel, have been worked up into a kind of wainscot, on the east wall of the church. The effect, however good the intention, is not very happy; for, independent of the incongruous panelling of the old work, we read, in unpleasant juxtaposition with the table, the name of an ancient vicar, which had previously been emblazoned on the reading-pew. The only thing that can be said in its favour is, that it is an improvement on the old system; but when restorations, however humble, are carried out, great care to avoid all such anomalies should be observed. The chancel has also been raised and re-flagged, with very good effect, under the direction and at the expense of Mr. Davies. The lower part of the screen might be easily restored, as the *disjecta membra* are still in existence, carefully nailed against the front of the rude singing-gallery.

NEATH ABBEY.—A new edition of the Historical Notes on this Abbey, by G. Grant Francis, Esq., F.S.A., is in contemplation. It is much wanted.

PROPOSED NEW WORK ON THE RUNIC AND OTHER MONUMENTAL REMAINS OF THE ISLE OF MAN.—By the Rev. J. G. CUMMING, M.A., F.G.S., Lichfield.—There are at present existing, in connection with the Isle of Man, about forty very beautiful monumental crosses, the work, for the most part, of the Northmen, who for three hundred years held possession of that territory. These crosses are, most of them, carved with remarkable and beautiful devices in knot work, and the figures of dragons and other monstrous animals, and several contain inscriptions in the Ancient Norse, and written in Runic characters. These singular, and in many respects unique, Scandinavian antiquities, are scattered in various places throughout the island; some being built into walls, others standing in the open fields, or by the roadside, and some erected in the churchyards. Mr. Cumming has had casts made of the more remarkable of these monuments. From these he has taken rubbings, and made drawings the full size; and having reduced them by photography, and traced them in anastatic ink, they have been transferred with extreme accuracy for printing. He proposes to publish an account of thirty-six of these crosses thus illustrated. The work will be in quarto, nearly uniform with Graham's *Antiquities of Iona*. The number of illustrating figures will be about sixty, and the price to subscribers 12s. 6d.

## Reviews.

THE ISLE OF MAN. By the Rev. J. G. CUMMING, M.A., F.G.S.  
1 vol. 8vo. London: Van Voorst. 1848.

We should have introduced this book to the notice of our readers at an earlier period, had it been our good fortune to meet with it; for the history of the Isle of Man is a subject that cannot but be interesting to members of our Association. It is true that Mr. Cumming gives the greater portion of his well-written work to the geology of the island; but he goes through the principal districts *seriatim*, sketches off the physical features with great picturesqueness of effect, and gives a clear account of its history and antiquities. Numerous lithographic plates and geological maps illustrate the work, and it forms a goodly volume, of which the Manksmen ought to be proud.

The following passage refers to the Abbey of Rushen, the principal ecclesiastical remains in Man:—

“Olave was quietly established on the throne of this isle, and appears to have ruled with mildness and equity. It was he who must be regarded in reality as the founder of the Abbey of Russin, or Rushen. In the year 1134, according to the ‘*Chronicon Manniæ et Insularum*,’ preserved in the British Museum, written by the monks of this abbey, he gave to ‘Ivo or Evan, Abbot of Furness, a portion of his lands in Mann, towards building an abbey in a place called Russin; he enriched the estate of the church with revenues and endowed it with great liberties.’

“The revenue he apportioned thus; one third of all the tithes to the bishop for his maintenance, the second to the abbey for education of youth and relief of the poor, and the third to the parochial priests for their subsistence. The Abbey of Rushen, being a Cistercian cell dependent on the Abbey of Furness, received its abbots by appointment thence. The Abbey of Furness seems also for some time to have appointed to the bishopric of Man. Certain it is that Wimond, who was Bishop of Man from 1113 to 1151, was a monk of Furness Abbey, as was also Nicholas de Meaux, who was made bishop in 1203. The former there is reason to believe was of Manx descent.

“There is great plainness and simplicity in the few relics of the architecture of this abbey which now remain to us; square-headed windows and doors as plain as those of the plainest cottage on the mountain side,—clear proof both of the ancient character of this religious house and of the limited extent of its revenues at any time. There is certainly no evidence here to bear out the statement which has been made by some, that in consequence of an accession of temporal dignity, the abbot and monks degenerated from their primitive simplicity and humble industry into pride and luxury. The property made over to their hands was in trust for others, and they seem to have exercised that trust honestly and rigidly. It was a noble testimony to their pious character and their poverty that the rapacious eighth Henry laid not his hand upon them till he had plundered all their English brethren. It was the latest monastery dissolved in these kingdoms; and like all other property perverted from ancient religious uses, it seems to have settled uneasily on its owner ever since, and has perpetually been changing hands. A regret has been expressed by many that it was not secured as the site for King William’s College; it would thus have become again what Sacheverell states to have been the original intention in its foundation, ‘a nursery to the church.’ What has become of the endowments? ‘When (as the son of Bishop Ward says) the abbey was destroyed in that devouring reformation, its charitable possessions driven out into the world, its lands sold, its church, the resting-place of kings and bishops desecrated, and itself buried in its own ruins, the Lord of the Isle seized upon that third which had been held in trust by the monks *pro bono publico*.’ When Bishop Barrow came to the see in 1663, he found those vicars, the tithes of whose parishes were in the hands of the lord, in the greatest destitution; and devoting all his energies to raise them from this state, ‘he found means to purchase a long lease of those Impropriations from the then Lord Charles Earl of Derby.’

An estate of the Earl in England, viz. the Manor of Bispham, together with the farm or tenement called Methop, was collaterally bound for the payment of the clergy. On the alienation of the island from the Derby family, the Duke of Athol claimed the impropriations as an inseparable appendage of his estate and royalty, of which it could not be divested by any right that had or could be shown. The clergy were thus thrown upon the collateral security, viz. the estate of the Earl of Derby. The deeds for some time could not be found, and the clergy were under most painful apprehension, and would gladly have taken any reasonable consideration rather than lose all. At last, through the exertions of Bishop Wilson and his son, they were discovered in the Rolls Office, and the claim of the clergy was established. The compensation then agreed on to be paid out of the Derby estate was £219 per annum; but in 1809 Bishop Crigan demanded a revision, on the ground that the Earl of Derby had granted to Bishop Barrow all tenths yearly renewing, growing and increasing, and that the said tenths had greatly increased since 1735, when the former compensation was agreed on, and it was found that their real net annual value was £663. Lord Derby hereupon agreed to pay down the sum of £16,000 to be rid of the annual charge on his estate altogether, and very unwisely the sum was accepted, and spent in bad purchases of land returning only about £400 per annum. Before the sale of his rights to the English Crown in 1765, under the Act called the Act of Revestment, the Duke of Athol had sold half of the impropriations to different parties; the other half is now in the hands of the British Government, and amounts to above £525 per annum. It thus appears that of more than £1000 per annum, the present value of the third of the tithe belonging anciently to the Abbey of Rushen for the purposes of ecclesiastical education and relief of the poor, none is applied to its ancient use; it is alienated from the church; the £400 per annum applied to the augmentation of the salaries of the poorer clergy being, in reality, the proceeds of a certain claim upon an English nobleman's estate, obtained of his ancestors, with the moneys collected by the pious Bishop Barrow in 1666.

"Humble in its architectural pretensions as this abbey is, it is the resting-place of the dust of mighty and pious dead. It is known that Reginald, Bishop of Man, who died in 1225, lies buried there; Olave Godredson, King of the Isle in 1226, whose bastard brother, the usurper Reginald, without any legal title himself, surrendered the Isle to the Pope Honorius in 1219, was interred there in 1237; and so also was the Norwegian general Gospatrick in 1240. Magnus, the last king of the Norwegian line, died in 1237, and was also interred in the Abbey of Rushen. In the abbey garden may now be seen an ancient tombstone, or stone coffin-lid. On its surface is a raised cross of beautiful device, by the side of whose shaft is a knight's sword. This is the famous so-called 'Abbot Stone of Rushen,' upon which certain erudite dissertations have been written, and conjectures hazarded, such as that it was the tomb of some 'sword-bishop,' that is, a bishop exercising temporal and spiritual supreme authority. The floriated head of the cross, having been somewhat damaged, has been converted into a crozier by the imagination of the first writer on the subject; and subsequent authors have taken his statement upon credit, instead of examining for themselves. It appears to have belonged certainly to the tomb of a military person, but has nothing of the ecclesiastical indicated upon it. Its date is probably of the thirteenth century."

We wish that our space allowed of a more extended notice, but unfortunately we cannot carry our extracts farther.

#### PWLL Y GRANANT.

This is the title of a privately printed poem, of no small merit, by the Rev. H. J. Vincent, M.A., Local Secretary of our Association for Pembrokeshire. In so far as it is a literary production, it does not come within the scope of our Journal to notice; but, appended to it, we find some curious illustrative notes full of archaeological matter, which may with propriety be recommended to the attention of members. Pwll y Granant is the name of a lone rock on the coast of Northern Pembrokeshire, near the mouth of the Teivy, and the author brings his extensive knowledge of the antiquities of that



district to bear on it when speaking of the various spots in the neighbourhood. Thus, in noticing the parish of St. Dogmells, (or St. Dogmael's,) Mr. Vincent gives the following information, which will be found worthy of record:—

"The creek of Ceibwr is at the western extremity of the parish of St. Dogmells. This parish, containing by admeasurement 5000 acres, is surrounded by the brook Broyan, that falls into the Tivy, by the Tivy, and by the sea as far as Ceibwr. The inland boundary from Ceibwr is by way of Penallt Ceibwr, Cwm Iôn, Trewidwal, Kilgarthen, Pen y Wern, part of Pantaision, Waunwhiôd, Tre Newydd, Pen y Waun, part of Pant y Grwndy, Park y Prat, Nant Bryhellan, Glan Pwll Afon, Pentood Isaf, to Cardigan Bridge, which unites the parishes of St. Dogmells and Cardigan, and the counties of Pembroke and Cardigan. The parishioners were formerly in the habit of perambulating this boundary on Whit Monday. The parish is divided into four hamlets—Bridge End, Pant y Groes, Abbey, and Cipyn; two of these hamlets, Bridge End and Abbey, are, since the passing of the Municipal Act, in the borough of Cardigan. Another ancient and conventional division of the parish was into y Plwyf Mawr—the Great Parish, and y Plwyf Bach—the Small Parish, by a line drawn from Cwm Iôn to Cwm Deifo, through the lands of Trewidwal, Pen y Wern, Tirion Uchaf, Pantirion, &c., all the land between this line and the sea was called y Plwyf Bach. At a vestry held at the parish church, 15th July, 1742, one of the churchwardens for the year 1741 brought in a separate account for that part of the parish called Plwyf Mawr, which being an unfair one was rejected by the parishioners. The inhabitants of y Plwyf Bach have now a right of summer pasture for their young cattle on the Manor of Monachlog Ddu, which was formerly connected with the Manor of St. Dogmael's. John Bradshawe, of Presteigne, Radnorshire, purchased the Abbey of St. Dogmael's, 25 Henry VIII. 'In Queen Elizabeth's time,' says Fenton, 'it was deemed a corporation, and had at the first establishment of it a hundred and five houses as may be gathered from an ancient rental of the town. It was governed by a Portreeve, yearly elected at the Leet Court, after St. Meigan's fair, and William Bradshawe, then, was Lord thereof with all the power and privileges of the Abbot. His mansion was the Abbey.' Though St. Dogmells has lost its corporate dignity, yet its houses and population have vastly increased. The village alone has now 363 houses, and the parish altogether, between five and six hundred; and perhaps the rates at present are equal to the rental in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

"The *Cambrian Register* gives an account of a curious MS. containing a legend of Saint Tydecho, an Armorican Briton, about A.D. 540 or 550, 'that he and St. Dogmael and St. Tegvan once lived together at Llandudoch, which lies in Pembrokeshire, on the River Teivi, below Cardigan Town, where there has been a large Monastery called St. Dogmael's; that he was an Abbot, and a relation of King Arthur.' Then follow the miracles of the saint, which, as well as the whole of the legend, must be taken *cum grano salis*. Can the monastery referred to be the 'Monachlog,' and the one said to be destroyed by the Danes at Llandudoch, A.D. 987. The Welsh name Llandudoch may be derived from St. Tydecho, and the English and ecclesiastical designation St. Dogmells from St. Dogmael. Of St. Tegvan, there is no trace that I have been able to discover. William Hire, abbot, Hugh Eynon, and seven others subscribed to the supremacy of King Henry VIII., at the dissolution of the Monasteries, A.D. 1534. They were monks of the reformed Benedictine order of Tyrone. The old parish church, the church of the seculars, was before this time about 16 yards to the north of the precincts of our schoolroom; some of its walls now form part of a cottage; and a portion of the stone jambs of the windows had not entirely disappeared some years ago. Near it are the remains of a cistfaen or two; one of these was destroyed a short time ago by a villager in pursuit of treasure, that of course he did not obtain. This is probably the church between the two mills mentioned in the MS. before referred to. There was once a mill above it, of which there were some vestiges many years ago; and there is now a mill below it. One of these mills, perhaps, belonged to the regulars and the other to the seculars; for, although they frequently quarrelled with each other, neither of them could live without bread. After the regulars were dispersed, a new church was built from the ruins of the abbey, on the site occupied by the present parish church."

